Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867. NUMBER 69.

FROM WASHINGTON.

McClellan Telegraphed for—What for?

California Election in Presidential Circles.

Terms of the Pardon Proclamation.

Our Public Debt $2,492,783,365.

The Johnson-Grant Differences—Affirmation and Contradiction.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Closing Festivities of the Sængerbund.

A Gay and Festive Time.

FROM EUROPE.

Treaty Between Prussia and the United States.

The Salzburg Conference.

The Object Mainly one of Condolence.

Drouyn d'Lhuys to Re-enter the French Cabinet.

The English Captives Not Released.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Democrats Carry all of the State Offices and Probably Three Congressmen.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Connecticut.

Ten Persons Drowned.

Sudden Flood in Connecticut.

Hartford Water Works Dam Carried Away.

The Reservoir Drained.

Loss at Least $150,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 6.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day, ... discussion of the Amnesty Proclamation. It is said that it drags rather ... but the outside pressure upon ... is so great that it is expected ... It is hoped that it will ... the bitterness towards Johnson ... up in the South. General Grant ... the Cabinet meeting ... being admitted under the rule ... Assistant Secretary ...

... aggravating circumstances. Sheridan did not care to trust the civil courts and ordered a military commission. The court tried the murderers and sentenced them to be hung. The record has been forwarded to the President, in accordance with law, and his decision is awaited with curiosity by the Union men, and anxiety by rebels, as it is the first case of the kind in Louisiana under the Reconstruction Law.

PARDON PROCLAMATION.

The pardon proclamation, soon to be issued, was before the President and Cabinet to-day. All the members were present except General Grant and Attorney General Stanbery, the latter being represented by Assistant Attorney General Binckley. ... the proclamation ... some differences of views on minor points, while all agreed on the general scope of the document. It will be recollected that President Lincoln's proclamation of December, 1863, and March, 1864, offered full pardon and amnesty on certain conditions to those engaged in the rebellion, excepting six classes specifically named, and that President Johnson, in his proclamation of May, 1865, for reasons named, increased the exceptional classes to fourteen. It is understood that the President now proposes, by virtue of the constitutional provisions that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, to reduce the number of classes to four. The President first excepts from the benefit of the proclamation all against whom legal proceedings have been instituted. This excludes Jefferson Davis and perhaps other prominent executive officers of the late Confederacy. Second, All who have been foreign agents of that Government. Messrs. Mason and Slidell fall within this exception. Third, All who have been military or naval officers above the rank of Brigadier General in the army or Captain in the navy. The former proclamation excepted from pardon all above the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. In these branches of public service, by the present provisions, are excluded Major Generals, Lieutenant Generals and General Lee, although the latter is not so mentioned by name, and also Admiral Semmes. The fourth exceptional class is not definitely known as the foregoing, but applies to all who may appear to be implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. The proclamation is based on the constitutional powers to grant pardons.

SICKLES' REPORT.

Major General Sickles' recent report to General Grant ... the letters of ... "... of action indicated by you as right, and regard my despatch of the 19th as entirely withdrawn." The report does not give the despatch in question, but it is ascertained to be as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1867.—To Major General Sickles, Charleston: Paragraph 2, General Order No. 10, current series, must not be construed to bar action of a United States Court. Authority conferred on District Commanders does not extend in any respect over the acts of the Courts of the United States. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

His instruction withdrawn by General Grant was agreed upon in the Cabinet.

DINNER TO GENERAL SICKLES.

A private despatch from Charleston, received in Washington, says that the staff and other officers of General Sickles' command, gave him a dinner, served in fine style, at the Mills House, this evening. General Canby and staff were invited guests. The best feeling prevailed, and the following sentiment offered: "Our departing guest, the retiring commander. Carrying with him our affectionate attachment, thoroughly earned, may a prosperous voyage bear him where welcomes await him as cordial as our adieus are regretful." To this General Sickles responded in a short speech.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed a receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, New York, which failed for thirty days to have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to fifteen per cent of its circulation and deposits. Bill-holders are amply secured by securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

THE REPORTED RUPTURE.

The Herald's Washington special says: "An open rupture between the President and General Grant is reported. The President's recent proclamation regarding the interference with the laws in the Carolinas has caused it. One account says Grant had accused the President of disloyalty, and another that he considered certain allusions in the proclamation as insulting to himself. It seems generally conceded, however, that Grant had determined to leave the War Office. In a recent conversation with leading republicans he is reported to have said that he fully endorsed Congress, and would make his political views public if a suitable opportunity offered. His successor in the War Office is already spoken of."

The New York Times' Washington special says: "It is known that in the interview between the President and General Grant, last Tuesday, the latter charged upon Mr. Johnson the responsibility of the failure of the Constitutional Amendment, by which the South had lost more than the North, for thereby ten organized States had been kept out of the Union until they complied with the proclaimed condition of safety."

CONTRADICTION.

The World's despatch says of the interview between the President and Grant: "No quarrel took place. No unpleasant word was exchanged, and, in fact, the interview was as pleasant and as ordinary as a dozen which have preceded it. That Grant and the President differed on some points regarding the enforcement of reconstruction is too well established to be denied, but that they growl and snarl at each other and call names, as some of the Radical correspondents telegraph, proves to be such absurd stuff that neither of the officials deem it necessary to dignify it with contradiction."

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The Intelligencer says the rumor of a change in the War Department is wholly without foundation in truth; but we cannot but give credence to the report that Cabinet changes are imminent.

The Intelligencer is authorized to say that the account of the alleged interview between the President and General Grant, in which the latter is represented to have spoken and conducted himself in a manner in the highest degree reprehensible, is a fabrication from beginning to end. General Grant did not say to the President that he considered his opposition to the Constitutional Amendment unfortunate to the country, as it prevented the admission of the members of the Government into the Congress ...

NORTHWESTERN SÆNGERBUND.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

FROM BLOOMINGTON.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

FROM OMAHA.

FROM LAWRENCE.

FROM BELOIT.

FROM LA SALLE.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

Republican Meeting—Speech by Hon. Fred. Hassaurek—Speeches by General Hayes, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Hon. R. B. Walker, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LIMA, Ohio, September 6.

The Republican meeting at this place to-day was an entire success, notwithstanding ...

FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE SOUTH.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FROM KANSAS.

TERRIBLE FLOOD IN CONNECTICUT.

DEDICATION AT ANTIETAM.

FROM BOSTON.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

NEW YORK.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FROM CLEVELAND.

A Brute Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Henry Wendt was to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for outrages upon female orphan children.

The Rowing Match Postponed.

NEWBURGH, September 6.—Rowing match between Hamill and Brown postponed until to-morrow morning, owing to rough water.

Clothing.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

I have now in stock a LARGE, FINE SUPPLY of

Youth's and Children's Suits

FOR FALL WEAR, good—equal to the best. Prices low as the lowest.

C. C. COLLINS,
74 Randolph-st.

Musical.

H. M. HIGGINS'

Twenty-first Annual Announcement to the Public of the Northwest.

I have just returned from New York with the finest stock of Assorted Musical Goods my twenty years' experience could select and cash could purchase, and now place them before a discriminating public at my capacious stores, No. 117 Randolph-st., Chicago. Having purchased in Europe and New York, with markets at their lowest ebb, in my extensive business I am prepared to sell all musical instruments, strings, &c., below New York retail prices.

Just Opened:

5,000 Packages Best Italian Violin Strings.
500 Assorted Violins, from $1 to $40 each.
200 Guitars, Assorted.
200 Banjos.
200 Tambourines.
Drums, Bass Drums, Fifes, Harmoniums, Triangles, Music Boxes, Bones, &c., &c.

Also Sole Agent for the JEWETT & GOODMAN and TREAT & LINSLEY Organs and Melodeons.

Thirty new H. M. HIGGINS Pianos just opened.

The names of the above Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, to musicians, are a sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

Pianos to rent, and second-hand instruments bought, sold or exchanged.

All communications promptly attended to.

H. M. HIGGINS,
117 Randolph-st., Chicago, Illinois.

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W. E. BURLOCK & CO.

NEW SKIRTS.

FALL STYLES.

(SPECIAL)

"IMPERIAL,"

Patented September 3, 1861.

We want all our friends to see it, and the TRADE generally. Don't fail to call.

No. 44 Lake-st., up stairs,
CHICAGO, ILL.,

Sign of the "Diamond" Shirt and Skirt.

W. E. BURLOCK & CO.,
44 Lake-st.

New Publications.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. NEW POEMS.

By MATTHEW ARNOLD, Author of "Essays in Criticism," &c. 1 vol. 16mo. Bevelled boards, gilt top. $2.00.

This volume will greatly strengthen Mr. Arnold's title to a very high place among the most eminent of living English poets. The Imperial Review, in noticing "New Poems," says: "His writings possess a strong individuality of their own; they accurately reflect the sympathies of one who, above all, reverences intellectual beauty and greatness. * * * Empedocles (the chief poem) is full of dramatic insight, both into the spirit of the time and the working of the human mind. * * * The minor poems all display Mr. Arnold's characteristic excellences."

II. BLEAK HOUSE.

By CHARLES DICKENS. The ninth volume of the popular Diamond Edition, which the Congregationalist pronounces "the neatest and compactest marvel of type and taste which the book market affords." Illustrated Edition, containing 16 full-page illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr., $1.50; Plain Edition, $1.25.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A Manual of the Constitution of the United States of America.

BY TIMOTHY FARRAR.

8vo. pp. 541. Cloth ... $3.50

AND

A Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes.

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MONEY TO LEND,

On Chicago City Real Estate, and ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

Describe your property and address P. O. Box 1516.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

THOMAS W. BRAYNET, W. M.

General Notices.

A Free Gift of $3,000.

The Town of Cortland, DeKalb County, Ill., will give $3,000 to any person who will build a FLOURING MILL at that place, not costing less than $8,000. Address T. T. PECK, Cortland, Ill., or inquire of E. PECK, No. 58 North Jefferson-st.

INSTRUCTION IN DANCING.—Prof. ...

OLE BULL,

The Greatest Artist in the World,

Will arrive in Chicago this fall. ...

BOXED PEACHES, from across the Lake ...

P. STANLEY & SON, 199 South Water-st.

D. W. RICKERSON & CO., Dealers in the Latest Improved styles of SAFETY PACKED LAMPS, ...

TOMATOES.

1,000 Bushels wanted by THOMAS & CO., 81 South Water-st.

BUILDINGS MOVED ON SPRINGS.

NOTICE.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

ELLIOTT & STRYKER,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO ROBES, GLOVES, &c.

Fall styles now ready.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Raw Furs.

COR. CLARK & WASHINGTON-STS.,

BISHOP & BARNES,

Gents' Hats and Ladies' Fine Furs,

Would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing facilities, and are now able to offer

Gents' Dress Hats and Ladies' Dress Furs

As near perfection as the most skillful and experienced workmen, under our own personal supervision, can produce. We would call the especial attention of gentlemen to our Fall Fashions of

DRESS SILK HATS,

Which, for superiority of workmanship, style and quality, greatly excel all our former efforts. An entire new stock of Gents' Business Hats, Youth's and Boys' Dress and School Hats.

Fur Goods of every description.

BISHOP & BARNES,
Fashionable Hatters and Furriers,
115 Lake-st., Sign of the Black Bear.

HATS.

Our FALL STYLES of SILK, CASSIMERE & SOFT FELT HATS, are now out, and we offer, as usual, the CHOICEST QUALITIES and most APPROVED SHAPES, for all ages and tastes.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,
118 LAKE-ST.

HATS.

FALL STYLES

NOW READY AT

EMERSON'S,

85 Lake-st., Tremont House.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF all the

Late Styles of Hats.

BREWSTER, Hatter,
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SICKELS, PRESTON & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery and Tinners' Stock,

No. 232 LAKE-ST.,

Are now receiving large additions to their Stock,

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Orders respectfully solicited. Prices will be the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

September 1st, 1867.

To the Hardware Trade.

JUST RECEIVED,

From W. & S. Butcher, Sheffield, Eng.,

A good assortment of

Bastard, Mill and Taper Saw Files,

Plane Irons and Firmer Chisels.

SICKELS, PRESTON & CO.,
No. 232 Lake-st.

September 1st, 1867.

4,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron.

Of superior quality, Nos. 14 to 28, at Pittsburgh prices, adding freight—for sale by

WM. BLAIR & CO.,
Tin Plate and Metal Warehouse,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.

FILES.

Sole Agency in this market for the "Wostenholm" Files—the best American File in the market. EVERY FILE WARRANTED.

WM. BLAIR & CO.,
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1,200 doz. "Butcher's" Files,

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1,500 DOZ. AXES,

Hunt's, Simmons', Hood's, Lippincott's, and others—for sale by

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HARDWARE.

The lease and fixtures of our Hardware Store, No. 178 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner of Monroe, are for sale to any one contemplating the

RETAIL HARDWARE BUSINESS.

We would say there is not a better opportunity in the city to buy and make money. Reason for our selling—We are going further down town, into a larger store, with an increased stock of goods.

KELLOGG & PARR.

Lake Steamers.

N. T. CO.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

For Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, calling at Glen Arbor, Mackinac, Detroit and Charlotte. The new and first-class screw Steamer

YOUNG AMERICA, L. H. Waterbury, Master,

Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., MONDAY EVENING, September 9th, at 7 o'clock.

JOHN H. GREEN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
S. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

HO! FOR MILWAUKEE.

Goodrich's Side-wheel Steamer leaves this

SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Fare to Milwaukee $1.00 less than by rail. Docks below Rush-st. Bridge. Brass and string band on board.

Wanted.

WANTED, A Practical Brewer,

With capital, to take an interest in, and management of a new Brewery now in successful operation. ... Address "AURORA BREWING AND MALTING CO.," Aurora, Indiana.

PARTNER WANTED.

One who has capital, to invest in an old and well-established dry goods jobbing business in this city, that has now a large trade, ... P. O. Box 145, Chicago.

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WESTERN WATCHES.

THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

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Choice Lake Shore

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

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About 300 acres of land in Hyde Park Township, on the lake shore, at Clarke's Point, for sale by JACOB FORSYTH, executor estate Geo. W. Clark, deceased—office 44 Clark-st., Chicago.

Educational.

MRS. COOKE'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16th, at 439 Wabash-av. ...

SELECT CLASS for LITTLE GIRLS.

... No. 113 Wabash-av.

MISS BRAINERD'S SCHOOL,

At South Presbyterian Church,

Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,

Will open its eighth term MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

CHICAGO ART SCHOOL,

Incorporated by the State of Illinois. ...

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ... OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL,

63 THIRD-AV.

The FALL TERM of this School will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of September.

VASSAR COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Commences its next year, September 19, 1867. ... applying to Mr. JAMES E. SCHOU, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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DUNLOP BROTHERS,

49 LAKE-ST.,

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Woollens, Buck Mits and Gloves, &c.

Our stock is fresh and complete, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Low figures made to close Cash buyers.

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WE HAVE APPOINTED

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Our SALES AGENT to take orders from the Trade for our

LADIES' PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS.

WM. P. LYON & SON,
NEW YORK CITY.

Bags.

BAGS BAGS

LEWISTON A,
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BOARD OF TRADE A,

And all other brands of SEAMLESS BAGS, COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS. PAPER BAGS FOR GROCERS' USE, for sale at

BOARD OF TRADE BAG FACTORY,

NOYES & BROWN,
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WE ARE OFFERING

500 BAGS COFFEE,
500 BBLS. SUGAR,
200 CHESTS TEA,
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THE STAR COLLAR COMPANY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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The Extra Star Collar,
The Occidental Collar,
The Gem Collar,
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California Wines.

California Wines.

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For Sale by All Druggists.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS

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At Factory Prices.

J. J. M'GRATH,
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FOR

Receiving, Grading, Storing and Selling Wool.

27 and 29 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Beef Cattle.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

DAVID BUTLER, Governor,
THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary,
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor,
Commissioners.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Aug. 26, 1867.

Notice to Contractors.

J. K. AINSWORTH, Engineer.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Hull & Cleon is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. W. HULL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing ... McLAREN & WARREN ...

WM. P. McLAREN & CO.

ROBERT WARREN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ...

icago Tribune.

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
[illegible] No. 51 CLARK-ST.

three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, ing, for circulation by carriers, newsmen 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our by newsmen.

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TURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

E CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

lection returns from California, al incomplete, indicate the defeat of the Republican nominee for Gov competitor—of Haight, his Demo of the Legislature is in doubt. licans have elected two of the three smen, and possibly all of them. The State and Legislative ticket, aside e Governor, is claimed by both par The people seem to have risen up Gorham in all parts of the State, al gardless of party; and he is, proba worst defeated politician that has tely heard of on the Pacific coast. feat of the Republican party in any the country, at this time, when its ples are in issue, would certainly be r profound regret; and it was this ration, doubtless, that induced the r of the House of Representatives, e Governor of New York, to send ches urging unity of action among the blicans of California. But in the pres stance it is probable that the party ain strength by its seeming defeat. ciples were not especially involved gubernatorial contest; but if the cur ports in regard to the character of its atorial nominee are true, or half true, ection would have been a greater ca to the party than his defeat.

story of this defeat is a very simple d should stand as a wholesome warn Republicans everywhere. The man t of the party in California became ously corrupt and finally a candidate overnor was foisted on the party, nomination they regarded as an in Worse than this, they looked on his ation as equivalent to an announce of a purpose to govern the State for grandisement of "rings" and corrupt nations of adventurers and speculators, fices of the public welfare. They ac gly rose in revolt, and did the only ef thing they could do—defeated the ob candidate.

vote of Wednesday is the loud, un kable protest of the Republicans of rnia against corrupt government and political management. As such, cept it; and we entertain the opinion thus putting their foot on fraud and esty, the Republicans have acted , and will find themselves all the er for it in the future. If the candi for Governor had not been personally to the people, the Republicans would carried their ticket, at least by 15,000 ,000 majority.

Republicans are thoroughly devoted great principles of their organization; ey are citizens even more than parti They will cease much rather than im the success of their course, or give Copperheads a pretext for rejoicing; ey will not bear everything. The of endurance seems to have been d in California. Those who could not elle it with their consciences to vote Copperhead, stayed at home and did ote at all. But thousands of others, in to make certain the defeat Gorham, voted directly for Haight. e corrupt leaders thought themselves of victory; and when the returns in showing immense gains everywhere d Copperheads, we are told they "were rised." Doubtless! Certain people were ised some years ago when the Vigilance mittee commenced operations.

se are not the only politicians in the try that will be "surprised," some fine to discover that the people have been ching them. If it is supposed that the blican party of this country will ever ent to have government administered e principles of the New York city mu al ring, the men acting on that suppos will naturally find themselves greatly aken as well as surprised.

E PROGRAMME OF SEMMES.

few days since we made some notice of ourse which the President is required ue by the New York *Herald*, in order eat Congress. We now have a simpler ramme which a Southern editor of note on him to carry out to achieve a simi result, and to save the South. Raphael mes, the editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*, ing from Mobile to his paper, lays down plan, which has only two points. irst inquires whether, since the Presi has removed Stanton and Sheridan, he go still further and remove Pope, les and Ord, that the Reconstruction may be *fairly* executed. "It is well wn," *he says*, "that in all the ten ex uded States, except South Carolina, the ites are in a majority, and yet the registra n returns indicate a black majority in l of them." This he pronounces to be a aud" perpetrated by the Military Com nders, "aided and encouraged by the War partment." The President, therefore, is led upon, first to remove the Commanders have perpetrated these frauds, and put st men in their places. In other words, rever the complexion of the registration not suit the rebels, the Commander t be removed at once; and as it does not them in any single State, the President t necessarily make a clean sweep of the aining three of his five Commanders.

"In our judgment," continues this Presi ntial adviser, "the whole system of regis ration as thus far practised, should be wiped out, the corrupt and unscrupulous registrars dismissed, and *the work be gone over again*." This is step number two. The President is quite plainly informed at he is expected to carry out this pro amme, and that if he does not, he will be d responsible for the consequences. When he sees that, in several of the States in which the white man is in a clear ma ority—Alabama for instance—the negro registered vote is greater by several thou sand than the white vote, the proof of the villainy which has been practised will stare him in the face. And if, under these circumstances, he permits any of these States to be Africanized, *e fault will be his*. It is his "duty to re move these men [the Generals] and their whole crew of registrars, and such other wicked and corrupt tools as they may have employed in their nefarious work of put ting the white men under the foot of the negro." If he will do this, he is promised at the white men of the South will regis en masse; and the conclusion of the whole matter is that it would be better to main indefinitely under military rule than subjected to the rule of the ignorant debased negro.

So far as concerns Mr. Semmes' accusa n that the registration is fraudulent, a w facts will dissipate it. Senator Alcorn, of ssissippi, in his recent letter, showed that e preponderance of negro voters in Al bama, results from the havoc of the rebel on among the white voting population, from the disfranchisement of certain asses of rebels under the law of Congress. t there is another cause, and one for hich Semmes and other prominent [illegible] are mainly responsible, and [illegible] is the refusal and neglect rebel whites to register their names, or e any part in reconstruction. To this ourse they have been constantly advised by ebellious and reactionary leaders; and one has urged upon them the "stand aloof" policy more constantly than the Memphis *Bulletin*. These warnings were abundantly notified of the results of such inactivity. Even the New York *World*, months ago, raised the warning note. But the lead ers of the chivalry are too ob stinate to learn anything until it confronts them as an accomplished fact. Now that the thing is at an end, and it is found the negroes constitute a majority of the registered voters, they discover that the whites should have registered. If the ne groes had not registered, probably they would not be a majority. These proposi tions were too weighty to be comprehended by the rebel leaders a few months ago; and now that they find themselves beaten they want a "new deal"—they demand that the whole thing be done over again! With every disposition on the part of Mr. Johnson to do what he can for his rebel brethren, we do not think they can be accommodated. An election has already been called in Louisiana, which will occur [illegible] weeks hence, and General Pope has also [illegible] one in Georgia, to be held in October. This does not look even for men who have held every office, from that of Alder man to the Presidency; and if the humble [illegible] means to stop an [illegible] with [illegible] eral Sickles did his; the rebels gained nothing by that change. What General Hancock intends to do is not known. It will be some days before he will reach the scene of his labors, and it is altogether improbable that he will set aside the order for an election.

Finally, before the President can have his way, and do the mischief his friends ask him to do, he must get rid of General Grant and the authority that Congress bestowed on him in the matter of reconstruction. And not the least unpleasant of Mr. Johnson's reflections must be founded on the fact that in seventy-eight days hence he must confront Congress itself, fresh from a people outraged and indignant at his recent measures—his attempts to thwart their will and to humiliate their friends. If Mr. Johnson gratifies Raphael Semmes, there is much work to be done in a short time.

GENERAL CANBY'S ORDER.

The order of General Canby, issued on the occasion of his assuming command of the Second Military District, is not calculated to give hope or encouragement to A. Johnson, or the other enemies of reconstruction. He announces that "all existing orders and "regulations are adopted and confirmed, "and will be observed and enforced, un-"less hereafter modified or revoked by "proper authority." It is thus made known to the people at once, that there is to be no change in the general management of the department—no essential departure from the general line of policy pursued by the former Commander. Meanwhile those who have been praising the General Sickles so summarily will pause and inquire what are to be the practical results, since General Canby is determined to follow the course marked out by his predecessor. General Canby's order is precisely such a one as was to be expected from his integrity, his fidelity to law, and his devotion to the principles of freedom and justice. It was a duty he owed to the people of the two States now brought under his control, to inform them that the work of reconstruction is not to be abandoned, but steadily pushed forward as heretofore. It was his duty, also, to dissipate any false ideas that might arise from a change of commanders. The mere fact that General Sickles was removed, and that President Johnson selected and appointed his successor, would raise the presumption in the minds of the uninformed, that such successor would be a man after his own heart, and devoted to his "policy."

General Canby's prompt announcement of his purposes, will not only convince these men of their mistake, but it will lessen their confidence in the President. Indeed, all the Copperhead papers, North and South, that favor what they call "decisive measures," are sorely grieved and perplexed, if not positively disgusted, with the President's conduct. They complain that he is not equal to the occasion; that he constantly disappoints them by his timidity, hesitation and failure. The suspension of Stanton was hailed with joy, not only as most desirable in itself, but as the declaration of war against the Republican party and the work of reconstruction. But they now ask what has come of it that has either crippled reconstruction or afforded the rebel party any practical service? The removal of Sheridan was spoiled, in the opinion of the Southern leaders, by what followed; and now they will greatly wonder why General Canby was selected as the successor of General Sickles. Wherever General Canby commands, his influence and his power will be employed for the encouragement and protection of loyal men. He will faithfully carry out the letter and spirit of the Reconstruction Law. If the President looks for a tool in the new Commander of the Second District, he will be as much mistaken as he was when he hoped to find one in General Grant.

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

The Spiritualists are holding a National Convention at Cleveland. Up to the present time they have been scarcely more harmonious than they were in Chicago three years ago, when, after a week's session, they dispersed without having been able to effect a permanent organization. They have got past this knotty point at Cleveland, and are now at work on a series of resolutions. The first resolution declares that "one of the great principles of reform is to correct by *form*." The second recommends female suffrage. The third provides for the organization of "Moral Police Societies." The fourth declares that it is not the intention of the Spiritualists to inaugurate rebellion and civil war against the United States. This resolution was laid on the table after a somewhat heated discussion. It is not to be inferred, however, that the Spiritualists are about to declare war against the United States. The resolution has a preamble which recites that, whereas the *Banner*, the national organ of the sect, did recently publish an address to the citizens of the United States, framed by the last annual Convention of Spiritualists, affirming, among other things, that, rather than allow certain religious tenets to be "crammed down their souls," they would fight "until buzzards are gorged with the spoil," they (the present annual Convention) declare that they do not threaten bloodshed as a remedy for grievances, real or imaginary. One of the speakers, Mr. Loveland, said that the principal objection to the address was the buzzard. He wished to repudiate that fowl. The Convention, however, insisted on the buzzard, and laid the resolution on the table.

Mr. Dyott, of Philadelphia, proposed that the Spiritualists should wear a badge and organize themselves into a body to be known as the "United Order of Eternal Progress." The Dyott proposition has not yet been acted on. The proceedings of the Convention thus far have been attended by considerable disorder. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"There is talent in the Convention, but it is woefully perverted; there is energy, but that kind of restless energy that accomplishes little; there is honesty, but that kind of honesty that can be made to believe anything. Undoubtedly there are men who seek mere notoriety, but the mass of the Convention are those who are really seeking after truth—only they go into strange places to find it.

What proportion of the Convention is composed of women we do not know—perhaps one-third. We were more interested in the female delegates than in the male. So far as the latter are concerned, there is the usual gathering of long-haired, heavily-bearded, lean kind. There is hardly a stout man in the crowd, and not one fat one. Many wear spectacles; and almost all wear soft hats and dusters, and most of them carry carpet-bags, evidently filled with books and pamphlets.

"The women are for the most part past their prime, generally of the cadaverous order, with now and then a cheerful face breaking out into smiles, and lighting up with jollity and intelligence. As a rule the women faces are seriously sad; as if they had come to find some one who could minister to a mind diseased, some one who could pluck out a rooted sorrow. The "Bloomer" costume is not infrequent in the convention. Two of the 'strong-minded' have thrown themselves inside regular [illegible] coats and trowsers, the coat being closed tightly in front. These women dispense entirely with crinoline, and both being spare in figure, have a very lank, scant, chilly look."

A TOM-FOOL PROPOSITION.

A sensation reporter for a New York paper started the idle story last week that the Governors of the loyal States were seriously considering the expediency and necessity of holding a Convention at Pittsburgh, at an early day, to take into grave consideration the present condition of national affairs, but more especially to consider the difference existing between the acting President and Congress on the question of reconstruction. The rumor was so palpably absurd that no sensible person paid the slightest heed to it, and the story would already have passed out of mind with the other idle tittle-tattle concocted by Washington reporters for New York sensation papers, had not some journalistic nincompoops in other cities seized upon the canard and treated it as sober fact.

A Convention of Governors can do no more in the premises than a Convention of an equal number of Justices of the Peace. They can not influence the question an iota by sitting in perpetual session, either secret or open. The acting President knows their sentiments already, and treats them with the same disregard that he does the opinions and will of the whole party to which they belong. A Convention of the Republican Governors to consider the reconstruction question in their official capacity, would subject them to ridicule, abuse and misrepresentation from the entire Opposition press and party both North and South, and render it awkward and difficult for the Republican press either to defend, justify or apologize for such uncalled-for, unnecessary and useless meeting. The Governors can act in their official character on the call of the President to aid him in putting down an insurrection or in repelling an invasion, by convening their respective Legislatures in extra session and in calling out the militia; or, in case the President should come into collision with Congress and attempt by force of arms to play the *role* of usurper, Congress might invoke the aid of the Governors and the Legislatures of their States to help defend the Constitution and the authority of Congress. But neither exigency exists or is likely to occur.

The Republican Governors can make themselves useful this fall, however, by addressing the people in public meetings on the political issues, and more especially on the necessity of supporting the Congressional plan of reconstruction, in order to speedily restore the excluded States to their proper relations in the Union on the basis of "equal rights and exact justice to all men." These are the only kind of conventions which they need attend, or the political duty they need perform, until the time comes for preparing their annual messages to be submitted to the Legislatures of their States.

☞ The Chicago *Times* takes pains to show that while the President cannot par [illegible]

of A., including A. himself, by proclamation. This is accomplished by calling a pardon an amnesty. The Constitution does not know such a word as amnesty. An amnesty is merely an enlarged form of pardon, and the rules which apply to the one must apply to the other.

OHIO POLITICS.

General Logan is advertised in the Ohio papers to fill a stumping tour in that State. The General has promised to make but five or six addresses, but the people insist on his speaking at a dozen prominent points, at least, and after he gets started, he will have hard work to get away from the importunate Buckeyes. The General is immensely popular in Ohio. His Radical sentiments and sledge-hammer way of putting arguments, suit the popular taste. He will open his campaign before the people of Muskingum County at Zanesville on the 17th inst. The *Courier* of that city says that Logan's mass meeting will exceed in magnitude any political meeting that ever assembled in the county. He is promised immense audiences at all the places where he has agreed to speak. The campaign in Ohio is becoming exceedingly lively and animated. The exciting question is the enfranchisement of the blacks of the State, by ratifying a Constitutional Amendment. By a decision of the Supreme Court made twenty years ago, when the judges were all Democrats, mulattoes of more than half white blood were declared legal voters, and have ever since enjoyed the right of suffrage. This decision was afterwards sustained by the Democratic party when the new Constitution was the [illegible]. The Democracy having enfranchised [illegible] pose to confer the suffrage upon the now pro [illegible] of that race, which the Copperheads [illegible] remainder. The real grounds of their opposition is the apprehension that the major portion of the blacks will vote the Radical ticket. If they believed that the negroes would support the "regular Democratic ticket," no objection would be raised against their enfranchisement.

Another issue is repudiation—in a disguised form. The Copperhead leaders advocate paying off the national debt in irredeemable greenbacks. They propose to manufacture two billions of legal tenders, and force them on the bond-holders and the public in payment of the bonded indebtedness of the United States, without making any provision for the redemption in coin of such issues, well knowing that such shinplasters would not be worth ten cents on the dollar in the hands of the people. The Republicans accept this shinplaster-repudiation issue squarely and openly, confident that they can overwhelm its advocates with defeat.

THE DES MOINES RAPIDS.

The bids for the contract to build the National Canal around the Des Moines Rapids, on the Mississippi River, at Davenport, took place on Wednesday of this week. The number of bids reached twenty-eight, and ranged from $2,200,000, the highest, down to $711,000, the lowest. Mr. Hanlighan & Son, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, are the successful bidders, being the lowest. At their bid the work will be done for considerable less money than the Government estimates. They commence immediately the job of removing the rock from the Rock Island Rapids, as the water has now sufficiently subsided to enable them to begin operations. They will use a ponderous chisel weighing 8,000 pounds which will be let drop from a height of thirty feet. In some experiments with it the other day it is reported that it penetrated the rock *four feet in one blow*. The statement is a little tough, unless the rock happened to be very soft at the point of concussion.

The work of excavating the canal will be commenced forthwith, and be pushed to completion with energy and celerity. This improvement will be of immense benefit to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

☞ General Sickles' letter, while developing the fact that his Order No. 10 has not been revoked or countermanded, and that he was removed from the command of the Second Military District without any previous notice from the President that that order was deemed objectionable, nevertheless fails to justify it. Whether it was wise to suspend the collection of debts at all, and whether a fair interpretation of the reconstruction act would warrant such suspension by the military commander, are at least debatable questions, and it is to be observed that none of the other district commanders exercised such discretion, although some of them were solicited by the debtor class to do so. There is no reason why the military power of the Government should interpose a shield for the especial benefit of the man who has got another man's property in his possession. But, whatever may be said on that point, General Sickles fails to show any good reason for parleying with the United States Marshal who had the process of the United States Circuit Court in his hand. He says that he did not suspend the process of the Court, but merely held it in abeyance. The difference between suspending and holding in abeyance is immaterial. If he could do the one he could do the other.

All this is apart from the question of General Sickles' removal. If the President was not pleased with his order No. 10, he had only to signify his wish that it should be countermanded. He found no difficulty in countermanding the whipping-post order, when General Sickles essayed to abolish that venerable institution in North Carolina.

☞ Senator Sumner has been holding a public conversation with a newspaper correspondent, *a la* Johnson, giving his opinions, firstly, concerning Charles Sumner, and secondly of General Grant, Secretary Stanton, Secretary Seward, and Senators Fessenden, Sherman, Edmunds, Conkling, and Frelinghuysen. He informs his interlocutor that he admires Stanton because he sympathized with him (Sumner) in his efforts to induce Mr. Lincoln to issue the Proclamation of Emancipation. He says also that Johnson's crime is shared by Congress, "but," he adds, "I am blameless!"

He thinks that General Grant might have "thrilled the country" by refusing to take the office of Secretary of War—from which it may be inferred that it is more important, in Mr. Sumner's estimation, to thrill the country than to save it. His remarks concerning General Grant, whom, he says, he likes personally, all go to show that he hates him cordially. And the same may be said of his remarks concerning all the other public men whom he mentions in his discourse, except Mr. Stanton, whom he admires for the sympathy which the latter extended to him when he was wrestling with Mr. Lincoln on the subject of the emancipation.

The conversation, so far as it relates to his colleagues in the Senate and to prominent members of his party, is scandalous. That it was held for purposes of publication is manifest. Indeed, the correspondent who reports it so affirms. It all goes to show that Mr. Sumner is The great I Am of this present century, and that other people would be wiser if they paid more heed to the Senator from Massachusetts.

☞ On the arrival of Mike McCoole in St. Louis, he was met at the depot by a large delegation of the broken-nose gentry and escorted in triumph through the principal streets of the city, preceded by a band of music playing a "welcome to the conquering hero." He will probably be the "Democratic" candidate for Congress next fall, for St. Louis.

Vallandigham.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Kentucky atmosphere has an exhilarating effect upon your Northern Conservative Democratic patriot. Even Mr. Pendleton, about a year ago, addressing a large and high toned Kentucky audience, spoke of the "Northern hordes." And recently Mr. Vallandigham, touching the shore of Kentucky at Maysville, seemed to forget that he was not a citizen of the Southern Confederacy. We ask attention to the following:

"MAYSVILLE, Ky., September 2, 1867.

"In your report of Mr. Vallandigham's speech at this place, on the night of August 30, you say he spoke of proud Virginia, the mother of States, and of statesmen, referred to General Lee and Stonewall Jackson as great military characters. What he did say was, 'I am a Buckeye, though born a Buckeye. I thank God that my parents were born in that good old Commonwealth of Virginia, the mother of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. The two latter are great men, and no loyal wretch shall throttle me to keep me from proclaiming their greatness.'

"Does he talk that way in Ohio? Does he proclaim in his speeches in your State that he is ashamed of his birthplace?

"A READER."

He does not, if he is correctly reported, and we believe he is, talk precisely in that way in Ohio. He mentions when he gets a chance that the blood of five nations courses in his veins, and we have heard before of his extreme emotions of gratitude to God that some of his ancestors lived once upon a time and drew their sustenance from the sacred soil of Virginia, and he even objects on this side of the river to the use of the term "loyal" as applied to Democrats. He has not, however, in any of his reported Ohio speeches talked of "loyal wretches," nor has he named Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson along with Washington, Jefferson and Monroe. We have, however, heard enough from and of him, to understand the [illegible] of the animal very well. When Lee surrendered, he was one of the mourners.

The Express Controversy.

[From the New York Evening Post, September 4.]

We are informed that the suit in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States, instituted by Mr. Phelps, of Michigan, against the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, with the design of dissolving the company and winding up its affairs under a receivership, came to an end at Cooperstown, yesterday. A preliminary motion was there made before Judge Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, similar to the motion made in this city in the case of Waterbury against the Merchants' Union Express Company, for an injunction and receiver, and [illegible] denied, and the

SARATOGA.

The Springs not what they Were—Pinchbeck Patricians—Presence and Prodigality—Gambling on the Increase—Extraordinary Effect of Congress Water—Its Immoral Influence—An Exemplary Chicagoan in a Quandary.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 3.

To read the letters from here to the New York journals, one would suppose the season had never been more prosperous than it has been this year; that all the fashion and beauty and brilliancy of the summer travellers had concentrated at this famous Spa during the past two months. But it is not so by any means. Saratoga is not at all this season what it has been. Many of the best and most distinguished *habitues* of the Springs seem to have deserted them recently, and the tone of society has lowered perceptibly.

A CHANGE.

Before the war one needed to make arrangements weeks beforehand for rooms at the hotels; and when he was received he believed he owed the condescending landlord and gracious clerks a life-long debt of gratitude. That condition of affairs continued more or less to the close of the rebellion; but during the past two years Saratoga has sadly altered, from Boniface's point of view, but very cheerfully altered for the pleasuring public.

At no time since the opening of the hotels have they been crowded, except during the racing week; and the attendance generally has been of a spasmodic character. People like to come here for two or three days, but they have recovered from their fondness for staying a week longer. Saratoga is still a curiosity, but has ceased to be an attraction. The vast Union Hotel has not realized its anticipations; and yet its proprietors they are expending everything in their power, and their showy tavern with [illegible], to stuff that. So have the Clarendon and United States and all the rest; and yet I am informed that not more than half as many people have been here this season as there were in 1865 and '66.

THE REIGN OF SHODDY.

Saratoga, during the war, was the resort and rage with pinchbeck politicians and pseudo fashionables. They had bad manners, but they had good money and they endeavored by a lavish expenditure of the latter to hide the inferiority of the former. They dressed oftener and in more colors, drank greater quantities of high-priced wine (paying $10 for the same article they could have got for $5, if they had known the tricks of landlords), drove showier turn-outs, and talked more slang than anybody else. They delighted themselves and disgusted all others. They pleased mine host with their wide-drawn purse-strings, and he made their vanity tumultuous when he intimated they were representatives of our best society, and turned away to hide his contemptuous laugh.

But the war ended, and contracts and frauds upon the Government became impossible. Shoddy discovered its purse had a bottom and began to economise a little. It still journeys hitherward, but it is not so ambitious for display as in the years agone, and the hotel proprietors and shop-keepers and flunkeys feel that the harvest of vulgar profusion is failing.

THE COTTAGE LIFE

is vastly superior to the hotel life. But even that has declined from the past. Imposing bank accounts override refinement, and Five Twenties stride into the places of No. 1 gentility. Turreycliff was correct. We are fast becoming a nation of tailors and weavers. Alas, for these degenerate days! What will be the end of our revolutionised society? When we ourselves have grown rich, and forgotten our beginnings, why must others get rich too, and a ride into our midst to remind us of our once humble selves?

The occupants of the cottages are, seriously speaking, quite different from those of the hotels; for they are more cultivated and more gentle mannered, and better behaved. The line between the two classes is more strongly marked than it need to be. Cottage people enjoy themselves quietly, and do not participate in the boisterous amusements and questionable dissipations of the flaming caravanseras and flamboyant "guests."

COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF THE SPRINGS.

Cosmopolitan is perhaps the best word to apply to the *habitues* of Saratoga, who are more varied and more representative of the different phases of life in the Republic than those of any other of our popular resorts. People of every sort and section flock here.

You meet the *literateur* or well-known author from Boston or New York on the piazza of the Union; the successful newspaper publisher and great grain speculator from Chicago a few feet from him; then the Louisiana sugar planter, still talking about the right of secession, and the Radical who denounced slavery twenty years ago in Wm. Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator*; the Fifth avenue fop, who studies fashion plates and ogles women from Club windows when in town, and needs recreation after such arduous labors.

On your way to the Congress Spring you pass the prominent "bear" of Wall street, and the bankrupt "bull" of Exchange place; the woman's rights orator, who drew crowds at Cooper Institute last winter, and the Southern gascon who roared himself hoarse in the early days of the "Provisional Government" at Montgomery, Alabama. The notorious prize fighter stops at the Sunlight in Matilda street, and the editor of a religious weekly in Nassau street looks coldly on him because he deems him a Methodist clergyman, and not, therefore, of the elect.

At the Clarendon saunters the millionaire of Philadelphia, with the serious, stiff manner indigenous to and inseparable from the City of Brotherly Love; and almost at his elbow is the "roper" of John Morrissey's faro bank, who wonders if the comfortable looking cove wouldn't like to bet a few checks on the game.

At the Union Club House the owner of the trim and beautiful yacht, which is always admired in the harbor before a spanking breeze, drinks a glass of sherry at the free supper; while his neighbor drains a half tumbler of cognac, and forgets when he was in the Tombs for murder ten years ago.

Saratoga is a good deal like Broadway on the busy island down the Hudson where everyone passes and crowds, and don't care for anybody else. Saratoga invites all who have money to come here to spend it, and does not ask for credentials or inquire about antecedents. Saratoga greets you, you purse-full man, while you can scatter your dollars; but when you can not, go to the dogs, for we cannot waste sympathy on you here.

THE BADEN BADEN OF AMERICA

this place is certainly; for without gambling it would not be at all what it is. Remove the gambling-houses, and the patronage of the Springs would decline alarmingly. Gambling has steadily increased every year since 1845, and few persons are aware how many respectable parties "fight the tiger" here every season. Men who adhere closely to business, and are models of domesticity at home, change their habits completely when they breathe the air of Saratoga.

STRANGE EFFECT OF THE WATERS.

Some attribute the vicious habit to the waters, which are thought to have a moral as well as medicinal influence. I have known Congress water to affect its drinkers very unfavorably, but I do not think it can convert shrewd merchants and bankers into blacklegs. That is mere matter of opinion, however; the springs often work revolutions, and are never quite safe, I judge.

There is Mrs. Simpson, who was exemplary but rather delicate when she came here early in July, and was brought by her husband to swallow twenty glasses a day. She did so, and improved under them, Mr. Simpson thought, until he discovered her sitting in their private parlor in [illegible] with her arms about his neck. Simpson raised a tumult, very naturally, and denounced Thompson, and threatened separation. But Mrs. Simpson declared it was the Congress Spring; that it had affected many of her feminine friends in the same way, and that she ought not to be held responsible for chemical consequences. Simpson was convinced at last; begged his wife's pardon, and apologized to Thompson; though he still says he can't see how it is exactly, and believes "the d——d spring had better dry up if it's going to act so."

You remember what an abstemious and highly moral man Babcock is in Chicago. He is a member of all the benevolent societies; belongs to three churches, I understand, and is a prominent officer of a base ball club. Every one knows Babcock. He is, strictly speaking, a virtuous citizen and the owner of a grain elevator. Well, even he drank so much water from several different springs that he went to his wife the other night with his hat mashed over his eyes; got into bed with his boots on, and kissed her—something she declares he has not done before for ten years. "What's the matter with you, Mr. Babcock?" queries his spouse, rising in surprise and indignation. "Am I to be treated in this manner in a hotel where we pay two hundred dollars a week? Why, Mr. Babcock, what do you take me for?"

"Take—you for (slowly and with a thick tongue)—take you for? Why, my dear—I took—you—for—somebody else."

"Mr. Babcock, your clothes are disarranged. You've got your vest on wrong side before, and your watch is in your boot. And, as I live, here a lady's locket about your neck."

"Is there—my dear—is there? All right—lock it—lock it. Then—then it won't—won't hurt anybody. You see—my dear—then it won't—get—get out—you know."

"Mr. Babcock, you've been drinking."

"I know—know—it. I've been—been drink—drinking the waters."

"With a great deal of brandy. I can smell your breath, Mr. Babcock."

"Very—very well, my—my dear. Smell—smell away. I—I don't care a d—n." [And here Mr. Babcock snored, and rolled on the bed without waking up.]

Mrs. Babcock tried to arouse him, but did not succeed until nearly daylight. Then he repeated the statement that it was the waters, and, when asked to explain about the locket, said the lady must have dropped it into the spring; that he had dipped it up, and spilled it into his bosom.

Mrs. Babcock did not ask any more questions; and I suppose she was satisfied.

THE FAIR.

The County Fair opened near here to-day. From present appearances it won't be very attractive; and, if it were to the country people, the *habitues* of Saratoga would not feel any interest in a show of horses and cattle and mammoth pumpkins and squashes. Horace Greeley delivers the address day after to-morrow, and they who have heard him should listen to him, for he is irresistibly droll when he endeavors to be serious. H. G. does not half suspect how funny he is, though he has declared he was the worst lecturer in the world.

THE SEASON PROTRACTED.

The season has kept up very well here. The Union has a large representation of guests still, and Congressman Morrissey's banking establishment, and Hill's Union "Club" House continue to have numerous patrons. The hops are still persevered in; and many of the sojourners fearing a hot September, hesitate to go home until they [illegible] likely to be the range of the thermometer. The season promises to linger until the close of the month, and arrangements have been [illegible]

J. H. B.

indisputable proof of its mortuary condition by publishing such things as a "Catechism of the Constitution," [illegible] which is "Question 25th—[illegible] the Constitution provide for the restitution of fugitive slaves?" Of course, the [illegible] of the high chivalrous order, and [illegible] in that direction we do not [illegible] better [illegible] found than the following from the Editor's Table; [illegible] there is the honorable plea of a patriotic lover of his country, or of despair at the loss of liberty. * * * Whatever this present hour may say, Booth's name will sit by the side of that of Brutus in history." Any "Old Guard" that would justify political assassination in this age of the world ought to die.—*New York Times.*

HORTICULTURE.

Annual Session of the Illinois Horticultural Society—Second Day's Proceedings—Discussion of the Pear and Peach.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COBDEN, Ill., September 4.

The Illinois State Horticultural Society reassembled this morning. The attendance is very large. A discussion of the pear was the first thing in order.

Mr. Wier asked leave to add the [illegible] apple to the list for the North. After some debate the motion was amended so as to put it on the list for further trial, and in that form the motion passed.

Mr. Meehan, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, was invited to address the Society on the subject of diseases of the pear. Fire blight, leaf blight, insect blight, and cracking are the chief diseases that attack this fruit. The remedy for fire blight is cutting off the diseased branches as soon as attacked. Mr. M. attributes it to the fungus which is pushed along the tissue of the wood. The cracking of the pear is attributed to an insect that attacks the skin, which, closing to grow, the pressure from the inside bursts it, and "cracking" is the result. Such thin skinned pears as the White Doyenne are only subject to this disease. No remedy of worms or modes of culture has yet been found of any value. In orchards [illegible] recommends seeding down to grass and clover, top dress with mowing and use the cut grass for mulching. His paper was replete with practical views to the pear culturist and I shall endeavor to obtain a copy for the TRIBUNE.

Dr. Claggett, of St. Louis, sent in a report on the pear blight, which was read by the Secretary. He thinks this disease is due to the sting of an insect. Cutting off the branches as soon as the disease exhibits itself he thinks the best if not the only remedy.

Mr. Earl asked if the root pruning system of Dr. Hull does not agree with that of Mr. Meehan, and if this root pruning does not cut off the disease by cutting off the roots through which the sporules of the fungus find their ready road to the bark.

Dr. Warder said that he had seen the trees of Dr. Hull and had been favorably impressed. He had tried the plan which succeeded for two years, but the two following years the pear blight returned with its wonted virulence. He, therefore, had no great faith in this remedy. He had cut off all the side roots.

Mr. Phenix asked if Dr. Warder did not root prune young trees, but those of six years in the orchard. Dr. Hull begins with the young trees.

Mr. Deyo thought the canker is the most to be dreaded; it is the deadening of the bark in patches.

Dr. Warder called this canker blight, and nothing more.

Mr. Riehl said that many erroneous statements had been set forth in regard to the root pruning of Dr. Hull. The practice with him is to cut a ditch of three feet in diameter, or eighteen inches from the base of a tree, six inches in diameter, and spade to the depth of two to three feet deep; so as to be sure to cut off all the side roots. The spring is the best time, but any season will do. The root pruning is repeated biennially.

Mr. Meehan said that he would seed to grass, in all cases of standard pears, and had found blue grass (*poa pratensis*) the most valuable for this purpose. Perhaps the strawberry would be just as good as the grass, to check the growth.

Dr. Warder said that he has pear trees forty years old, standing in blue grass sod, that up to this year had been exempt from blight, but this year they are seriously affected.

Mr. Cochran offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, That while much valuable information has been elicited during this pear discussion, yet no one principle has been advanced which we could recommend for general observance; but that all are submitted to the discretion of the pear-grower rather than as rules for his guidance.

The list of pears was read, and after a vain attempt to strike White Doyenne from the list, was left as before without further action.

Adjourned.

The society having reassembled at 2 p. m., entered upon the discussion of peaches.

The attraction has been much increased, and the tables are loaded with rich specimens from all parts of the State. Taken as a whole it is the best collection of fruit that I have ever seen in this State; and in variety and value surpasses that of Burlington in October, 1864, at the session of the Northwestern Fruit-Growers' Society.

The peach was passed and cherries taken up.

Mr. Dunlap gave an account of the Early May, or, as it is sometimes known, the Early Richmond. This cherry is hardy and productive when grafted on Morello stocks in Northern or Central Illinois, and Mahaleb stocks. The season of this cherry begins with the season at Villa Ridge, May 15, and closes in the North July 10—a period of nearly two months.

Mr. Nelson mentioned a late cherry very similar to that of the Early May, but two weeks later. He was in favor of the Morello stock.

Dr. Childs, of Anna, endorsed the Morello as the most valuable stock in this section.

Mr. Flagge thought that many of the sweet cherries can be grown for market along the Mississippi bluffs.

Mr. Huggins also advocated the Morello stock.

Mr. Doggy has the early May on Mazzard, Mahaleb and the Morello stocks. The latter is the best, with the exception of the bad habit of sprouting.

Mr. Phoenix has used all three of these stocks. All have borne good crops. Were it not for the sprouting, it is probable that the Morello would be the best.

Mr. McWhorter had no objection to the sprouts, for they can be easily kept down. Several spoke in favor of deep planting as a remedy against sprouting.

Mr. Minkler has been converted to the Morello stock.

Mr. Wier has the Early May cherry on all of these stocks, and on its own roots, and prefers the latter.

Mr. Hammond, of Warsaw, had the cherry on all the stocks named, but thought that those worked on the Morello produced at least one hundred per cent more than the others, and that at Warsaw the Morello was the favorite stock.

Mr. Phoenix and Mr. Bryant thought the fruit mentioned by Mr. Nelson as Late Richmond is the Late Kentish. Mr. Phoenix recommended the Morello as the best stock for the sweet cherries.

Dr. Childs said that for several years the early and late Crawford peaches had done so poorly that they were almost discarded, but this year those varieties had done remarkably well, and were gaining favor. The earliest market variety was the Hales, but this year the Early Ann had fruited, and gave promise of being valuable as a very early fruit, being several days in advance of the Hale.

RAISING THE PEACH TREE.

"Crawford Early" and "Late," "George [illegible]," "Holls Early," "Heath Cling," "Honest John," "[illegible] York," "Old Mixon Free," "Smock," "Troth's [illegible]," "Willow Albrige," retained.

"Ward's Late" and "Columbia" were added to the list for the South.

"Switzerland" was added to the list for the South. "Morris White" was stricken from the list.

Rev. Mr. Meehan presented the "Alman Cling," supposed to be a seedling of the "Heath Cling." It is so similar that it was not thought desirable to add it to the list.

Dr. Childs stated that as a member of a committee on insects he had visited several fruit farms, and among them had found no orchard so free of the curculio as that of Mr. H. C. Freeman, who attributed the exemption to having a flock of turkeys. On another farm the same phenomena, in regard to a lot of plums, had also occurred. He drew the inference that turkeys are of great value in a peach orchard.

The report of Mr. C. V. Riley, entomologist, was read. As the paper is lengthy I can only refer those interested to the transactions of the society, where it will be found at length.

Adjourned. RURAL.

MACKINAC.

Its Advantages and Attractions as a Summering Place.

ISLAND OF MACKINAC, Mich., August 27.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

If you are being roasted by old "Sol," as you were about three weeks ago, when I left your city, it may seem somewhat refreshing to you to get a little breath of fresh Mackinac air, even if nothing more than a letter and what of freshness it may carry with it.

Mackinac, not Chicago, is certainly the place for the month of August. The very name itself smacks of the rural and the romantic. Mac-che-ne-mack-e-nung-gouge. Now, Mr. Editor, do not put your speaking apparatus out of order trying to vocalize the name of this Islet of the North before you are instructed as to the how. Simple it is to do a thing after you know "the how," and so it is as to the vocalizing of the Indian name (just given) of this bit of land, (or rather rock). Pronounce it Mishinimackinoouk, whose interpretation is "Big Turtle"—name given from the likeness in shape of the island to that very interesting quadruped.

I left your city on the evening of the 8th of August. That day, in your city, I was almost roasted, parboiled, or whatever you like to call sweltering in sweat, shut up in close air, enshrouded in dust. The next afternoon, on board of the good "Ontonagon," northward bound, gentlemen rolled around them overcoat or shawl, and fires were kindled in the cabin. A change, this, truly, in twenty-four hours! But a happy change.

In a little more than forty-eight hours from leaving your harbor, we called into that of Mackinac. This is my first visit to this island, to make any stay of importance, and I must say I am very highly pleased with this point as a summer retreat of a few weeks. It takes a week or two to get thoroughly acquainted with the island. It is nine miles in diameter—thus about [illegible] area of 6,000 acres. Now [illegible] (except only about 400, which are [illegible]) are almost wholly owned by Uncle Sam, and [illegible] park, intersected with carriages, are splendid drives, and equally splendid walks—drives, not to be sure, in the 2:40 style, but drives of easy gait through shady avenues, where companion can enjoy companion's company in all leisure and in all pleasure.

Curiosity (natural) after curiosity, also, comes in to add to the interest of the retreat. There is "Arch Rock," a natural arch spanning fifty or sixty feet sweep, leaving a chasm eighty or ninety feet in height, the summit of the arch (above the water) in the rock precipice elevated about one hundred and forty feet. And there is "Sugar Loaf Rock," an isolated conical rock, sixty or eighty feet in height, standing out in lonely grandeur near the highest point on the island, and, there, too, (for the lovers of romance) is "Lover's Leap," a high perpendicular bluff, one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in height, rising boldly from the shore of the lake, from whose peak Me-che-ne-mock-a-nung-o-qua (a young Ojibwa girl) upon the death of her lover, Ge-ne-wa-gwon (an Ottawa brave,) in a war expedition, threw herself. The "Devil's Kitchen" is not to be forgotten, neither is "Scott's Cave." "Skull Cave" also adds its misty traditions to the stories of the island; and then there are points of historic associations—the Fort, also Fort Holmes, the "British Landing," the "Dousman Farm." And then there is the fine cool breeze and the boatsailing. As to the "cool breeze" we get it nearer the "pole" towards the north than you by about 250 miles. A gentleman just from your place last evening, tells me that on Saturday last (the 24th) the mercury stood at 96°; as he sat this morning here with me on the verandah inhaling the refreshing, cool lake breeze, said he: "This is fine."

And then, besides all these things, there are men and women (only pay them well) that are ready at Mackinac to make you comfortable in bed and board. The Mission House gives you good rooms, a pleasant landlord, and an airy site; the Island House stands next in commodiousness to the Mission, with mine host, "The Captain," ready to do the pretty.

In recent years Mackinac has been visited by men of science and accomplished physicians, and their report has been uniformly in favor of its superior healthiness. Dr. Drake, who visited the island in 1862, for the express purpose of examining the climate and topography, says: "From this description it appears that the conditions which are held to be necessary for the generation of autumnal fever, are at their minimum in this place; and when we consider this fact, with its latitude nearly 46°, and its longitude above the sea from 600 to 900 feet, we are prepared to find it almost exempt from that disease; and such from the testimony of its inhabitants is the fact, especially in reference to the intermittent fevers, which I was assured by many respectable persons never originated among the people and would cease spontaneously in those who returned, or come with it from other places." Speaking of this region as a place of resort for invalids, Dr. Drake says: "The three great reservoirs of clear and cold water, Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, with the Island of Mackinac in their hydrographical centre, offers a delightful hot weather asylum to all invalids who need an escape from the crowded cities, paludal exhalations, sultry climates and officious medications. Lake Erie lies too far south, and is bordered by two many swamps, to be included in the salutiferous group. On reaching Mackinac, an agreeable change of climate is at once experienced. To his jaded sensibilities all around him is fresh and invigorating." Dr. Drake looked upon Mackinac as the place to which, one day, tens of thousands, even from the far South, would resort, to be reinvigorated in mind, renewed in body, and delighted with the contemplation of the sublime and beautiful scenery in this region of expensive waters, of rocky coasts, of forest bearing lands, and distant islands. If your bow needs unbending, straightening, reinvigorating, try Mackinac.

E. NISBET.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Pastoral Letter of Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse to the Diocese of Illinois.

Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois, has just issued the following pastoral letter:

CHICAGO, September 2.

WHEREAS, In view of the approaching meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Communion, convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, on the twenty-fourth and succeeding days of September—the late Convention of this Diocese did with godly forethought, desire me to prescribe certain additional Prayers to be used in Public Worship, and as well also in the family circle and private devotion—that for God's especial presence and blessing in that Council, for the peace of the whole world, the stability of the Holy Churches of God, and the union of all in one Catholic truth, we might make our supplications to the Lord.

Therefore, I do recommend, that on every occasion of public worship, one or more of the prayers following shall be used immediately before the general thanksgiving, until the sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, inclusive; and so far afterward, at the discretion of the Minister, as the needs may require of the Bishops, who "travel by land and water," on their return to their respective homes, and for the influence which, by God's special grace, they may bear to the people committed to their charge.

For myself, as at all times, so especially at this time, I ask your prayers; that the grace of God may prevent and follow me; that I may have a right understanding and a sanctified spirit, and be brought back in safety to serve and suffer for the body of Christ in that office and ministration to which He has been pleased to call me.

Faithfully and affectionately, dear brethren, your friend and Bishop,

(Signed) HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

PRAYERS SET FORTH FOR USE IN BEHALF OF THE ANGLICAN COUNCIL AT LAMBETH.

Almighty and everlasting God, Who by Thy Holy Spirit didst preside at the Councils of the blessed Apostles, and has promised, through Thy Son Jesus Christ, to be with Thy Church to the end of the world; We beseech Thee to be present with our spiritual Fathers, the Bishops of Thy Church, now assembled at Lambeth (*or about to assemble*), from divers parts of the earth, in the communion and fellowship of the Mystical Body of Thy Son Jesus Christ, and in Thy Name and Presence. Save them from all error, ignorance, pride and prejudice; and of Thy great mercy vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, so to direct, sanctify and govern them in their present work, by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost that the comfortable Gospel of Christ may be truly preached, truly received, and truly followed, in all places, to the breaking down the Kingdom of sin, Satan and death; till at length the whole of Thy dispersed sheep, being gathered into one fold, shall become partakers of everlasting life; through the merits and death of Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

PRAYER.

O, Almighty Lord God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Head over all His Church, look down, we pray Thee, upon the same and more especially upon our Fathers, the Bishops, now assembled (*or about to assemble*) together in solemn Council; and inspire their minds so to agree to the benefit and fruit of Thy Church, that they may be not gathered together in vain and without the success which Thou alone canst give. May their labors be sanctified of Thee, and they be found good stewards of Thy will, that all Thy people may be built up in the knowledge of Thy truth. And give to all the Congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the world, the assistance of Thy Holy Spirit, and purge out of it all schism, error and heresy, and unite all Christians in one bond of faith and charity, so that happy day may dawn upon us, in which all who do confess Thy Holy Name may agree in the truth of Thy Holy Word, and live in unity and godly love, and praise Thee with one heart and mouth, and worship Thee with one accord, in the beauty of holiness, for Jesus Christ's sake. *Amen.*

PRAYER.

O, Almighty God, Who fillest all things with Thy presence, and art a God afar off, as well as near at hand, be pleased to let Thine Angel go before our Fathers, the Bishops of the Church, on their way by land and sea; guide them on their several journeys; preserve them from danger, violence and accidents; keep them from temptation and sin; prosper all their way to Thy glory and the welfare of Thy Church, that they may go forth in faith, purity and love; and return in holiness and peace. Depute Thine angels to guard their persons. May Thy Holy Spirit guard their souls, Thy Providence minister to their necessities; let the hand of Thy blessing be upon them night and day; sanctify them throughout in their bodies, souls and spirits; keep them unblamable to the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ; and make them and us to dwell with Thee forever in the light of Thy countenance, and in Thy glory, for Jesus' sake. *Amen.*

PRAYER FOR UNITY.

O God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace; give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly union and concord; that as there is but one Body and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*

COLLECT—AFTER THE COLLECT FOR THE DAY.

O Lord Jesus Christ, who saidst unto Thine Apostles, "Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you," regard not our sins, but the Faith of Thy Church, and grant unto her that peace and unity which is agreeable to Thy Will, and hasten the perfection of the Elect Body, of which Thou art the Head, Who livest and reignest forever. *Amen.*

Senator Grimes and the Tariff.

The following letter, addressed by Senator Grimes to the Burlington *Hawkeye*, explains itself:

GENTLEMEN: It is not true that I have declined to take part in the pending political canvass in this State because I would "*find myself at issue with my own party on the tariff question.*" So far as I know the Republican party has never taken any position on the subject of a tariff, and so far as I believe four fifths of the members of that party in this State are in full accord with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allison, Mr. Kasson, Governor Kirkwood and myself, and with a majority of the members of Congress from the Northwestern States on the subject of an increase of the present tariff.

I did answer a letter received a few days ago from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in which I sought to excuse myself from the labor of an extended canvass this year. That answer was intended only for his perusal, and I preserved no copy of it. I shall not, therefore, attempt to repeat its contents, except to say that in that letter I did express the opinion which I now reiterate, that when the question shall be fairly presented to the people of this State they will be found overwhelmingly—the Republican party will be found overwhelmingly—against an increase of the present tariff, which is the highest ever known in a civilized country. I cannot believe that the intelligent people of Iowa are quite willing to destroy their revenue from imports by a prohibitory tariff, (and that is what the advocates of the new tariff avowedly sought last winter,) only to impose new and additional *direct* taxes upon their own domestic products to supply the deficiency.

Believing with the New York *Tribune*, of a date just received, that it is our business now "to reconstruct the Union though the machinery now in running order before we have time to unite in new parties, and on issues now declared by the Republican Union party. I have done all in my power to prevent a complication of questions in our Congress before reconstruction can be made effectual. When that shall be accomplished, I shall not fail, though I shall be in private life, to let the people know what are my views of the duties which the new epoch will impose upon them.

Senator McDougal—How he Died.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, September 5.]

In this city, to-day, at No. 11 Park street, died James A. McDougal, formerly Senator of the United States from the State of California, and in his time one of the most brilliant and honored of the galaxy of American politicians, whose talents gave bright promise of future greatness and usefulness.

A few days since, one of our most respected physicians, while visiting a patient in the vicinity, was called to enter the dwelling in question and see a sick man. He did so, and found a poor, broken wreck of humanity, tottering upon the verge of the grave, in the last stages of a dreadful disease. Despite the ruin, physical and mental, which this unfortunate man presented, there were at occasional moments glimmerings of intellect [illegible] that the wretched being [illegible] man. When the physician left [illegible]

GENERAL BUTLER ON FINANCE.

His Criticism of McCulloch's Policy—His Views on Taxation, on the National Banks, on Whiskey and Tobacco Taxes—General Logan.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, the most influential Republican paper in Massachusetts, relates a conversation he had with General Butler on financial subjects—national bonds, banks and taxation—which will interest our readers. The letter is dated from one of the watering places, where the General is recreating. It reads as if revised by himself, which is probably the fact. It is as follows:

BAY VIEW, September 2, 1867.

I had another long talk, or to be more exact, another long listening, on the subject of finance, taxation and the National Banks with General Butler.

Whether General Butler's views are right or wrong, it is certain that they are the result of long and intelligent study; that he firmly believes in their correctness and will press them, at some future day, with all the energy of his character, on the attention of the country.

It began by a question of mine as to his opinion of the issues that would succeed the reconstruction and impeachment debates.

"The next question," he said, "upon which parties will arrange themselves in this country, and the solution of which we are perhaps to look forward to with as much interest as any, is the question of finance.

TAXATION.

"While it is true that the resources of the country are unbounded, and, viewed in the light of future prosperity, the national debt is comparatively a trifle, yet the expense of the Government in the future must necessarily be very large and we see that the people are very impatient of taxation.

"While it is probable that we pay more, voluntarily for the support of religion and objects of religious charity, *per capita*, than the people of Great Britain for their Established Church, yet the taxation of one-quarter the amount by Government for such purposes would produce a peaceable, if not a bloody, revolution. Our traditions are all against taxation. We have from boyhood been pointed to over taxed England, with its national debt, as an example to be specially shunned, while to-day our taxes to the individual, if honestly collected, are in fact quite double those of Great Britain.

"Again; there is no equality in taxation—which tends to make the people restive, because, while few dispute the force of the law which [illegible] shall be untaxed, fewer still acknowledge the justice of it.

"No right-minded man would desire to see a title of the national faith fall to the ground, but all feel that some system must be devised by which all property, however acquired, or of whatever nature, should equally bear the public burden.

"MR. M'CULLOCH.

"Mr. McCulloch, an honest financier, conservative as almost becomes a necessity to a banker, and therefore safe to keep things as they are, will never do anything to change them save in one direction. Naturally, he posses the idea that gold should regulate all values, unmindful of the fact that gold has been a measure of value only (and it now ceases to be that), and has become, as far as this country is concerned, an article of merchandise merely.

"Mr. McCulloch's fixed idea seems to be that a return to specie payment would be a panacea for all financial troubles. In order to do this he has recommended to Congress that provision be made for the payment of the interest of our bonds in gold in Europe, so that they may sell more readily. Now, as the bonds sell for thirty per cent discount in gold, and if we return to specie payment they would be worth one hundred cents in gold, Mr. McCulloch has failed to tell us how many we have got to sell at seventy cents on the dollar to be able to pay them at a hundred.

OUR BONDS.

"There are six hundred millions more or less of our bonds in Europe, bought at rates from forty to seventy-seven cents on the dollar. To say nothing of the effect of a return to specie payment on our own bonds, the first effect of such return would be to put some two hundred millions of dollars into the pockets of the bankers of Europe, which must be paid from the taxation of the products of labor in this country, which is the only source of revenue in fact.

"There might, probably, be some call upon us in equity to this if these bonds had been taken by the European bankers to aid us with money for our great struggle; but it is notorious that they took not one dollar of our bonds until our success in the war was assured.

"During the war we had to take all our own loans, and they bought them at the usurious discount of thirty to forty cents as a matter of investment; so that we are not called upon by any equitable considerations to pay a dollar more than the bonds cost us.

"The same is true in regard to the 5-20s held by our own capitalists.

"The argument used why we should pay them in gold is that our capitalists and bankers took them, when the country was engaged in war, as an act of patriotism; but with gold at 150, and from that to 200 and 250, one cannot forget that they had an eye to profits as well, in this, that they shaved them at from 40 to 60 per cent.

"Now, why should the country be called upon to disarrange its business relations, to reduce its values, to burden its people with taxation, in order to pay from the poor man's labor into the capitalist's pocket this immense premium—while, too, this investment escapes taxation, which is thus wholly thrown upon productive industry?

"It would seem to be wisdom in the first place to have all national securities *taxed*, and while one should recognize the fact that during the war the country might raise money upon any terms, and that those terms, whatever they were, should be faithfully kept—yet, now that peace has returned, with it should come a return to a financial policy which should raise the money to pay off these untaxed obligations at the earliest possible moment, and substitute for them securities liable to taxation.

"Now, the 5-20 bonds become payable at the option of the United States in five years after their issue. There are three hundred millions becoming payable in the present year.

"Again, they are *not*, by their terms, payable in gold.

"On the face the interest is declared to be payable in gold, and the very fact that the interest is stated to be so payable excludes the idea that the principal is so.

"The exact letter of the bond (and I think you will agree with me that the Government creditors at such a shave are entitled to no more), requires the bonds to be paid in such money as other creditors are paid with by the United States.

"The popular idea is that the 5-20s are payable in gold, but that arises from the fact that Mr. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, upon the first issue in 1862, had a letter addressed to him by some bankers as to whether these bonds would be paid in gold, and he replied, what was true at that time, that all the obligations of the United States had been paid in gold, and it was proper to presume that they would be so paid in future. And upon the strength of that letter, the bonds were deemed gold payable as well as gold bearing, although it was in exact opposition to the words of the contract.

THE SECRETARY'S POLICY.

"Now why does not Mr. McCulloch recommend that a loan be made in lawful currency of the United States, taxable as other property is, and with the proceeds of that, redeem all the 5 20 bonds as fast as they become payable by the option of the United States?

"Instead of this, he seems to be engaged, under the authority of Congress, in exchanging 7 30 bonds into 5-20s as fast as possible, which, at the present price of gold, is exchanging a bond bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest in currency into a bond bearing 8½ per cent interest in currency, and a bond which, upon the theory that 5 20s are payable in gold, which is worth only 70 per cent on the dollar, for one worth one hundred, exclusive of the premium.

"But another and still more serious objection to the pressing of the 5-20 bonds upon foreign [illegible] is that we get nothing for them but the means of paying for extravagant, and in too many cases, useless articles of luxury, which, so far from adding even the 70 cents on the dollar for which it is sold, to our means of payment, takes away even that.

"Besides, the foreign banker never expects nor desires the payment of the Government securities, as long as the interest therefor is regularly paid to him. While, as we see, money is at two per cent in England, these bonds at seventy cents are equal to nine per cent interest in gold, so that in fact we are selling our bonds at thirty per cent in importing goods, which entirely neutralizes our tariff—thus breaking down our manufacturing interest, from the taxation of which we ought to derive a large internal revenue, as we now tax its products two and a half per cent.

"It would be sound finance for Congress to adopt one kind of national security at long dates at a low rate of interest, and as fast as investments were made in it to pay off the debt that become due until the whole is absorbed.

"Another and vital mistake in finance, it seems to me, is allowing

THE NATIONAL BANKS

to issue currency.

"There is some three hundred millions of this currency, on the issue of which Government substantially pays some twenty-five millions yearly reckoned in currency.

"That is, if, instead of these bills, it issued its own legal tender notes to the amount of three hundred millions, it could withdraw that amount of 7 3-10 bonds, the interest of which would amount to more than twenty-five millions of dollars.

"Nor can there any reason be shown why this amount shall be given to the national banks. On four hundred millions of capital, their July returns show that they have over sixty millions surplus. Now, banking business, if properly done, is the safest possible, and it is an axiom in finance that safety in investment is correlative with low rates of interest. Hazard in business should bring interest in proportion, but now it is the safe business of banking which returns from 10 to 15 per cent!

"Yet strangely enough—if he were not a banker, and governed evidently by the banking ideas of Wall street—Mr. McCulloch is retiring as fast as possible the legal tender notes and substituting for currency the national bank notes. Why should not the precise opposite be done? The Government is responsible for all these notes, national bank notes. Why should not the Government take the profits on their issue, and thus save from twenty to thirty millions yearly?

"It is said that these notes cannot be withdrawn without a shock to the business of the country. Now, assuming that the legal tender notes and the bank notes are sufficient for the currency of the country, putting the legal tender at 300 millions and the bank notes at 300 millions as an approximation, why does not the Secretary recommend legislation which would enable him *to hold on upon all the national bank notes paid for taxes as internal revenue each month, and issue at the same time an equal amount, instead thereof, of legal tender notes until the whole of the bank notes were withdrawn, without any shock to the business of the country?*

"Mr Chase undoubtedly did well in substituting the national bank system for the more objectional State bank system during [illegible] but perhaps no more costly than selling our bonds at forty to seventy cents on the dollar.

THE PROFITS OF THE BANKS.

"Now, then, let us balance the books in this transaction:

"The banks have loaned the United States, in national bank bills, $300,000,000, and taken away Government bonds, interest payable in gold at six per cent, for that amount—the Government agreeing to pay them, thereby, $18,000,000 in gold yearly.

"They then have pledged these same bonds to the Government for $300,000,000, loaned to them by the Government without interest, except taxes.

"In other words, they have loaned the Government, at six per cent interest, at one bureau of the Treasury, $340,000,000, and received from another bureau of the Treasury, on the pledge of the Government bonds which they received from the loan, 300,000,000 of the same kind of money without interest.

WHISKEY AND TOBACCO TAXES.

"There is another point in the administration of the Treasury, which is partly the fault of the law, but largely the fault of the officers charged with its administration. The whiskey and tobacco taxes alone, if honestly collected, under a vigorous and thorough administration of the law, would yield $150,000,000 yearly—there being manufactured within the United States about fifty millions of gallons of whiskey; and the external and internal tax on tobacco should yield about $50,000,000. This amount would pay all the expenses of the Government except the interest on the national debt.

"At present both do not pay one-fifth of that sum over the expenses of collection. How long our people will submit to this state of things, which is demoralizing the community and the officers of Government on the one side and teaching us antagonism to the Government taxation and thus fostering repudiation, is a question which needs only to be hinted at to enlist the thought of every true lover of our country.

"I am thinking that one of the worst consequences of the position of the President in antagonism to Congress is the corruption of the administration of the Government, because true and tried men have been turned out, for their places to be filled by more partisans.

"The million and a half dollars lost to the government by the failure of the First National Bank of New Orleans and its connection with the Sub Treasury is clearly traceable to this source.

"If the President had been removed by impeachment a year ago and a vigorous and united administration of the Treasury, with full co-operation of Congress, with the selection of the best officers, resulted as it would have resulted from the change, much of this fraud and loss might have been prevented. But the condition of affairs has rendered Mr. McCulloch substantially powerless; for I do not doubt that he has tried to administer faithfully the laws to the whole of his ability."

GENERAL LOGAN.

"By the way, the country does not know how much it is indebted to Logan, and, with true modesty, he will never tell them. When General Grant was impatient at the delay of General Thomas in fighting the battle of Nashville, which ended in the defeat of Hood's army, he sent Logan with an order to supersede him and take command of the army himself. On arriving in the department, Logan found that Thomas was about to fight. Feeling the danger of changing commanders under such circumstances, he declined to serve the order to take command, at least till after the battle. Such unselfishness as that on the part of Logan is not too common, and such patriotism is an assurance that the interests of the country will be safe in his hands in whatever position he may be put."

In the afternoon, we again talked of finance and taxation. BRAWICK.

SPIRITUALISM.

Fourth National Convention of Spiritualists at Cleveland—Report of Proceedings—Supernatural Communications—The Speeches—A Slight Disturbance.

[From the Cleveland Herald, September 5.]

The fourth annual national meeting of Spiritualists convened at Brainard's Hall, on Tuesday, at ten o'clock a. m. About three hundred persons were in the hall during the day, including visitors and delegates. About fifty mediums were present, and among that number were some who have obtained considerable notoriety in their profession. The general commingling of the sexes in matters of business, the ladies being equally conspicuous with the gentlemen, was to the novice in spiritual affairs, one of the most prominent features of the meeting. A number of ladies attired in Bloomer costume added to the novelty of the occasion. All the members are very enthusiastic. According to their own estimate, enthusiasm and perseverance are highly requisite, since three hundred millions of people, or nearly all Christendom, remain to become proselyted to their peculiar views. The Convention will continue its session three or four days. Upon each evening lectures will be delivered by the greatest lights of the organization, at Brainard's Hall. All are invited to attend. Persons who do not belong to the society will at least hear something out of the ordinary course of religious instruction, if they fail to receive any positive benefit. During each day the regular business will be continued.

Newman Weeks, of Rutland, Vermont, was selected for temporary Chairman, and Dr. Henry T. Child, of Philadelphia, Secretary *pro tem.*

After the appointment of all necessary committees on permanent organization, a member offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, One of the prominent features of the last National Convention held in Providence was the farewell address of its President, the venerable John Pierpont, an octogenarian but an able and fearless advocate of the truths and principles which we are endeavoring to present to the world; and

WHEREAS, In a few days after his memorable labors with us on that occasion, the Angel of Death loosened the bonds of Materiality and let his spirit free; therefore,

Resolved, That in the life and resurrection of this noble man, we recognize a beautiful evidence of the value of our principles, and while we realize that his memory, like that "of the just, is blessed," we feel that his example is valuable to us, and that his labors in all the great reforms, for which his noble soul was fitted here, will be continued with the same characteristic earnestness which marked his career in this life, and with more power to accomplish the good to which he aspired.

Resolved, That an opportunity be now offered for remarks in reference to our risen and ascended brother, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial, to be published with the proceedings of this Convention.

Many availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the last resolution, and several eloquent tributes of respect were paid to the memory of Pierpont, as a reformer, father, husband, friend and brother. As the Chair did not announce the speakers' names, at all times, they will be omitted in the following brief summary of remarks, which were made upon the occasion:

The first speaker said he (Pierpont) was a noble man in every sense of the word. One who kept his mind opened to the light which streamed in from the Summer Land, upon the inhabitants of the world. He (the speaker) could excuse that feeling which leads to the veneration of great men, when the priceless legacy of John Pierpont's untarnished life was the object of admiration. After throwing off the mortal coil he came to me and spoke many pleasant words, which my treacherous memory will not allow me to reiterate here, but they have been transferred to paper and will be read during the Convention if the brethren desire it. About two weeks ago he appeared at my bed-side, and the old man eloquent thrilled my soul with such ecstatic bliss as to render a description of the feeling and scene beyond the powers of the human voice. He said he had been travelling, and found travel in his new sphere different from that on earth. The scenes of his childhood, youth, and mature years, were passed over a second time, each old familiar spot being wrapped in a halo of ineffable grandeur and glory, far superior to anything of the kind on earth. This speaker closed with a few words on the benefit of travel.

The second related a circumstance wherein he and another brother, who was present, had visited a young lady, who, it was said, would make a first-class medium. While in her room a communication, signed "Mr. Pierpont," was received through characters traced upon the woman's arm, reading—"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

When each speaker had taken his seat, a half dozen or more were on the floor ready to say something, showing the feeling of devotion entertained for the memory of their old friend and colaborer. A very beautiful poem was recited by a member in the audience, who, during the recitation, turned his body once around between the first and last word of every verse. He was followed by a gentleman who "never used the word *Rev.* when speaking of spiritual beings." This remark brought forth the man of poetry, who said his recitation was the work of inspiration, and that he was warranted in using the word *Rev.* by authority of Mr. Pierpont, through a special communication just received. Another speaker thought sufficient had been said upon the subject, and if Mr. Pierpont was there, he would urge the Convention to begin the work he loved so well.

(Several voices.) "He is here."

It was agreed, after a little discussion on the canonization of deceased persons, in which the Convention took a decided stand against lionizing anybody, dead or alive, to proceed with the regular business.

The reports of the various committees being in order, they were called for, but were not ready. To occupy time, Henry C. Wright was introduced, and laid down a set of rules by which he desired the organization to be governed. The main feature of his plan was that man should and could work out his own salvation, independent of Christ. He opposed war, preparation for war, and everything tending to strengthen man's depraved passions.

In the estimation of a Mr. Barnes, this was a bombshell from the enemy's camp. He had been accustomed to all the vices known among sailors and fishermen, having passed up through all the various grades between an angler and master of a vessel. At one time he monopolized all the swearing on his vessel. His plan of redemption from all this vice was tinged with an orthodox coloring. He had a chart, and was anxious to show it, which might have illustrated his ideas more clearly, but a pressure of business drove him from the platform. He went, under protest, saying he was not a delegate from any organization in this country, but was from the world they had been talking so much about. He had his credentials and considered them the chart of charts. He had been a medium sixteen years, never was swayed by silver or gold, and had been in the Spirit land about as often as the gentleman who preceded him. They must have more spirit and less letter in the concern or it would go down. With these vehement protests, he was set aside and the committees presented their reports.

The various committees stand as follows:

On Credentials—A. N. Fleming, F. Faber, A. A. Wheelock, A. C. Robinson, James Frost, Mrs. G. F. Stevens, F. L. Wadsworth, Warren Chase, Mrs. Mary M. Bailey, M. B. Dyott, J. Brown, L. F. Whittier and Mrs. A. C. Wilhelm.

On Business—Newman Weeks, Charles A. Fenn, James Cooper, B. R. Pratt, E. S. Wheeler, John Frost, J. G. Fish, J. S. Harrison, S. J. Finney, L. K. Joslyn, M. J. Dyott, D. M. Fox, Mrs. L. H. Stuart and Mrs. A. C. Wilhelm.

On Finance—Miss Sarah Cook, Miss M. S. Hurlbut, Wm. Rose, Geo. A. Bacon, Isaac Corbell, J. Orvis, E. V. Wilson, D. Glover, Seth Simmons, D. Dake, Mrs. J. D. Cowell, M. W. Stewart, and Mrs. A. C. Wilhelm.

Resolutions—Charles A. Fenn, Moses Hull, A. B. French, L. B. Wilson, W. A. Danskin, Mrs. C. [illegible]

[illegible] ment Organization, reported, in part, as follows, which was received and adopted:

President—Isaac Rhen, Philadelphia.
Secretary—Dr. H. T. Child, Philadelphia.
Treasurer—L. K. Joslyn, Providence, R. I.

The committee recommended that Dr. Child be empowered to select his assistants. The Vice President was not included in the report, but his name will be announced hereafter.

Messrs. Finney and Wadsworth were appointed to escort Mr. Rhen to the chair, who, upon taking the position, announced the opening of the Fourth National Spiritual Convention for business.

A vote of thanks was returned to the retiring President for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office.

In reply to this action on the part of his friends, he gave the Convention some advice, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of Spiritualism, which was speedily to revolutionise the world.

On motion, it was decided to govern the Convention by the legislative rules of the country, so far as they were applicable to the operations of the meeting.

Adjourned to 8 p. m.

The Convention re-assembled at half-past seven p. m., with a very full attendance, the galleries, as well as the body of the hall, being filled with an audience mainly composed of persons whose appearance and deeply interested looks indicated their adhesion to the "Spiritual Philosophy." There were, however, not a few curious and more or less incredulous outsiders present amongst the audience. As a whole, the fairer sex preponderated. Of the men present, a considerable proportion were elderly, or at least past the grand climacteric, but this was not so marked with the other sex.

Speeches were then made by Mr. Finney and Mrs. Davis. After Mrs. Davis finished her remarks, on motion it was determined to continue the session thirty minutes longer, allowing each speaker ten minutes.

Dr. Halleck, of New York, opened with a remonstrance against Spiritualists allowing their sons and daughters to be educated under the shadow of orthodox influence. It had cost the present members of the Spiritualist denomination many scalding tears to rinse their souls of the obnoxious doctrines inculcated during childhood under such influence. He continued, by alluding to the cruelty practised upon all children all over the country. It was the duty of Spiritualists to treat them tenderly, educate them carefully, and in time the fruit of their labor would be apparent on every hand.

E. S. Wheeler, of Boston, next addressed the Chair. W. R. Joslyn, of Geneva, Ontario County, New York, who had made several attempts to be recognized, objected to Mr. Wheeler occupying the floor, and stood up on the floor several seconds cavilling with the Chair, while the audience cried, "Wheeler," "Wheeler." Mr. Wheeler, being allowed to proceed, took up the thread of teaching children, and made some very practical remarks upon the beauty and benefit of education.

Mr. Dewey was next recognized by the Chair, though Mr. Joslyn was upon his feet first. He, however, was concealed from the Chairman's sight by reporters and others, who were seated at tables placed between the two gentlemen. Nevertheless, he claimed his right to the floor, but his voice was drowned by cries of "Dewey," "Dewey," from the audience. When silence had been secured, Mr. Dewey, hearing several gentlemen say Mr. Joslyn was entitled to the floor, yielded and asked the gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Joslyn. I will speak after you.

Mr. Dewey then proceeded with his remarks and when he had taken his seat the inevitable Joslyn was up addressing the Chair. The Chair did not recognize the speaker, but announced that, having carried out the programme arranged by the Committee on Business, the meeting would stand adjourned until ten o'clock on the following day. The audience were divided in their opinions regarding the action of the Chair. Some cried, "Give the man a chance." But a majority prepared to leave the hall. Mr. Joslyn said, in a very loud tone, giving emphasis to his remarks by violent gestures, "Is that justice? Is it Spiritualism? I am a delegate, and demand my rights!" Pointing toward the Chairman, he continued, "This is not the first time you have ruled men out of order, to-day, when they were entitled to the floor!" By this time the confusion created by a retiring audience and the demands of Mr. Joslyn's friends to secure a recognition from the Chair, became so great it was difficult to distinguish what was said, and thus ended the first day.

SECOND DAY.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented their report through their Chairman, Mr. Toohey. They were offered as four separate documents, having reference to the same number of subjects. The first three in order have not been passed upon by the Convention, but the fourth, or last in this report, elicited a stormy discussion. In the beginning the Convention appeared to be in favor of its adoption. But some of the ablest men opposed it, and were finally successful in having it laid on the table by a small majority. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize it to be a truth that one of the first great principles of *reform* is to correct by *form*; therefore we urge upon all friends of progress everywhere, the necessity of a better understanding of the laws which govern reproduction in the human family, physically and mentally, and that we hereby recognize teachers of these principles as co-workers, and that we aid and encourage, by every means in our power, those who are engaged in this work.

SECOND.

WHEREAS, We deem it just and fit to put ourselves on the record and thereby give our influence for the right and vital question of the day; and since we believe that only in practical appreciation of the great principles of justice and freedom to the conduct of private and public affairs, is safety, strength, beauty, peace and true life for individual or nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge all to work faithfully and persistently for equal rights, for the use of the ballot and the other privileges of citizenship in a free Government impartially to all—women as well as men.

THIRD.

WHEREAS, The Philosophy of Spiritualism embraces within its range every movement tending towards the elevation and reformation of mankind, and

WHEREAS, Crime, sickness, suffering, and poverty are visible through the length and breadth of American society, destroying alike the hopes and happiness of mankind, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the Spiritualists of America, in National Convention assembled, recommend to all the societies within the jurisdiction of this Convention, and to Spiritualists everywhere, the organization of Moral Police Societies in their respective cities, towns and neighborhoods where special objects shall be,

1st. To search out and relieve the poor and needy, no matter what their belief, creed or opinion.

2d. To search out those who may be suffering from sickness in their special locality and extend to them sympathy and aid in their misfortunes.

3d. To search out and reclaim fallen and misdirected men and women and work together in every practicable way to promote health, temperance, virtue, fraternal love, and the practical reformation of society.

FOURTH.

WHEREAS, In a recent number of the *Banner* there was an address to the citizens of the United States, by the third National Convention of Spiritualists, in which occurred the following language: "Before we, as Spiritualists, will consent to have the infallibility of the Bible, the deity of Jesus, and the political authority of these quondam friends of God, crammed down our souls as a part of the Constitution of our Republic, we will fight until buzzards are gorged with the spoil. And of this we give all timely and ample notice;" therefore,

Resolved, That the above declaration misrepresents the Spiritualists of the country, who are law-abiding citizens, and would not inaugurate *rebellion* and *civil war* because of obnoxious amendments to the Constitution by the requisite two-thirds of the country. And after the experience of *rebellion, blood* and *suffering* which we have witnessed for the last few years, it illy becomes us as good citizens and professed reformers, to threaten the wickedness of war as a remedy for grievances real or imaginary. Laid on the table.

During the discussion of the last resolution, Henry C. Wright appeared as the champion of peace. J. S. Loveland and Mrs. Finney were for war—provided the sectarians attempted to trample them under feet. They stated that the Government was under sectarian control, and that a continual warfare would be made on Spiritualism. Mr. Loveland asserted that millions of dollars had been spent to secure this object. A gentleman in the audience called for proof. He did not have it with him. [A voice: "It's well known to all."]

Mr. Loveland continued his remarks, saying the liberation of the negro was secured to aid sectarianism in gaining a firmer grasp upon the Government, by which it would be enabled, finally, to bring Liberalists under complete subjection. He threatened to commence hostilities against sectarians if this work was pushed too far. The main objection, he urged, against the resolution was the rhetorical flourish about the buzzard. While on the subject of sectarian aggression against the interests of Spiritualism, by securing supreme power in the Government, he said every one could see how far their measures had been carried by looking at a five cent coin. They have on it, "In God we Trust." This nation does not trust in God, and never did.

The supporters of the resolution entertained the idea that sectarianism would eventually gain sufficient strength to ostracise Spiritualism, or, at least, to prevent its adherents from occupying prominent places in the body politic.

Northwestern News.

WISCONSIN.

The Madison *Journal* says "the demand for help in securing the hop crop in Sauk County and other localities where the growth of hops is made a speciality, is so pressing and the wages offered are so good, that our community is drawn on to a greater extent for laborers in the vineyard than ever before. Quite a number of young people have gone from the city to take a hand in the good work, and many families are left without any help, because their domestics have gone to pick hops. It is estimated that next year Sauk County will need over 50,000 hands to pick hops. Where are they to come from?"

The Chilton *Times* says the dry weather still continues in that county, and great inconvenience is felt in consequence. There is very little feed for stock in the pastures or forest, and springs and wells never before known to fail are daily drying up. There is not water enough in the Manitowoc River to grind flour for home consumption, and the farmers are compelled to take their grist to adjoining counties. Unless there is plenty of rain soon, there will be a large amount of suffering.

The Island City *Times* reports that assurances have been received that the St. Paul Road will be extended from Omro to Winneconne this fall.

While Frank Coe was sitting in a window of the woollen factory at Appleton, on Saturday last, he was shot and instantly killed by parties who were practising evolutions with an old musket. He was drummer boy in Christie's Band.

ILLINOIS.

Miss Sophia Anderson, employed at the hotel in Berlin, Mercer County, was burned to death in the following manner: "The time having arrived to begin making preparations for supper, and the fire in the kitchen stove having nearly died out, she took a can of kerosene with which the more rapidly to start the fire. As soon as the stream of fluid reached the fire it ignited and communicated with the contents of the can, which instantly exploded, enveloping the young lady in a sheet of flame. The terrified girl ran into the dining-room screaming for help, from thence into a sitting room [illegible] out in the open air, where she [illegible] lived about 11 hours after the occurrence of the accident, bore her sufferings patiently and conversed freely with her friends up to near the time of her death."

The Princeton *Republican* says the citizens of Fulton County "have been made the victims lately of a grand sell, perpetrated upon them by a couple of fellows hailing from unknown parts and travelling under various cognomens. One fellow would make his appearance at a farm house, with a small quantity of calicoes, ginghams, etc., which he would dispose of at a very cheap rate. Having thus baited the trap he would show them some broadcloth, apparently very fine, which he retailed at five and six dollars a yard, and the people invested to a considerable amount. Upon a second examination the fine broadcloth proved to be the poorest quality of shoddy cloth, and was absolutely good for nothing. Then the second fellow would appear and buy up the stuff the first fellow had sold. In this way our informant, one who ought to know, says that the farmers in his section of country were victimized to the tune of $900, and the swindlers, strange to say, escaped."

IOWA.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the next General Assembly of Iowa will be called upon to elect a successor to Senator Grimes. This is a mistake. Senator Grimes' term expires in 1871, and his successor will be chosen by the Legislature elected in 1869 and which meets in January, 1870.

The Page County *Herald* says that from the present indications, the farmers of that county will have a large surplus of corn, perhaps 150,000 bushels. It cannot be hauled to market in bulk, nor is there stock to consume it. In view of the abundance and cheapness, the *Herald* invites stock feeders to winter their herds in that county.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Man Dies From a Rattlesnake Bite—He Eats Part of the Reptile to Save His Life—Horrible Scene.

[Green Briar Springs (Va.) Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.]

A great excitement has been created by the appearance of a snake-charmer with a tame rattlesnake in his hand. He walked deliberately into the parlor one day after dinner, flourishing the reptile around and finally placed him on the ground, to the great annoyance of many people, who left the room. The fangs of the snake had been extracted, but that made the sight of him none the less shocking to some. There is no beauty in a rattlesnake, neither of form nor color. His flat queer shaped head is positively repulsive, and countrymen, no matter how much they fancy them as pets, should not be allowed to shock the sensibilities of more nervous natures. While this man was here a circus company arrived, to the members of which he exhibited his snake. To one of them whose business it was to feed the snakes, he offered this one for three dollars. But the man, who was said to be an Arab, and whose style of dress, dark complexion and lithe figure gave some reason for the belief, refused the offer, and, considering himself versed in the ways of snake life, determined to tame one for himself. So he purchased one from a boy and commenced to experiment upon it. For a while he got on very well, but the vicious reptile, like the deaf adder, was deaf to the voice of the charmer, charmed he never so wisely, and when the man least suspected it, and while he held the snake in his hand, looking steadily at it, it darted out its fangs, struck him twice on the right hand, twice on the left and once on the lower lip.

The man immediately called for whiskey, and drank nearly a quart. But in four hours the limbs began to swell frightfully, and the pain to become agonizing. A doctor was sent for, but before he came the man called eagerly for the snake. As it was brought to him, he seized upon it with mortal avidity, caught it by the back of the neck with his teeth, shook it as a dog would shake a rat, then bit off its head, spit it upon the floor, and finally ate and swallowed about four inches of the snake's body. Whether his idea was to cure like by like; whether he was only carrying out the superstitions of his people; or whether he was simply delirious, or whether his nature had become so thoroughly impregnated with snake nature, that he was merely satisfying snake vengeance, it is impossible now to say. He certainly flung himself upon the ground as soon as he had finished devouring snake flesh and writhed and wriggled along the floor, unaided by arms and legs, after the manner of a crawling reptile. One was insensibly reminded of the wild and curious story of Holmes, in which the snake influence is made to control and finally destroy the life of Elsie Venner. The poor fellow could never tell his experience. He was drenched with whiskey, but too late; he died in twenty-four hours. During his last hours he called wildly on any number of Spanish saints, and it was evident that, though Arab by profession, the poor fellow was Mexican by birth.

His untimely end seems to have moved nobody. On the same day three little negro boys discovered a rattlesnake in the road. One lifted his head with a stick, while another made a slip knot of his neck-tie, and fastening it to a long stick, slipped it over the snake's head, or "dulled" it, as they say here, as they would a fish with a horse hair noose. They afterward brought their captive to the spring, where they were in a high state of excitement and glee. The snake rattled away freely, and darted out its venomous fangs viciously, but they held him tight and refused to kill him. He was too precious—a knowing old negro remarked, "Why dem 'ere boys thinks more of dat ting dan dey does of a two dollar and a half gold piece." This seems to be a negro's idea of a small fortune.

POLITICAL.

Miscellaneous Items.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There is every prospect now of a warm political contest in Massachusetts this fall. The canvass, it is said, will turn upon the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The Republican State Convention will meet September 11, when Governor Bullock and the other State officers probably will again be nominated on a prohibitory platform. The Democratic State Convention will meet October 1, but, it is said, will make no nominations, owing to the fact that a "No Party" organization intend nominating a candidate upon an anti-prohibitory platform, which the Democrats expect to endorse. This No Party party is a secret organization based upon hostility to prohibition and in favor of license; it is said to be an immense power in the State, with plenty of money, confident of success and capable of formidable opposition.

A NEW TICKET.—The *Labor Union*, published at Grand Rapids, Mich., has the following ticket at its editorial head:

EIGHT-HOUR TICKET FOR 1868.
(Subject to the decision of the people.)
For President of the United States of America,
NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
For President of the United States of England, Ireland and Scotland,
JOHN BRIGHT.

NEW YORK.—The New York Republican State Convention having been called, the claims of candidates for State officers are being discussed by the press. The following State officers are to be elected in November: A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow. A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse. A Treasurer, in the place of Joseph Howland. An Attorney General, in the place of John H. Martindale. A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell. A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger. An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest. A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Henry E. Davies. All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

MICHIGAN AND MARYLAND.—The Michigan Constitutional Convention, which closed its labors August 22, provided for an election upon the instrument framed on the first Monday in April, 1868. The election for the adoption of the new State Constitution of Maryland has been set down for the 20th of October. There is a vigorous canvass going on for its rejection, and meetings are held in all parts of the State.

MAINE.—The election for State officers in Maine occurs September 9, next Monday. The Democratic candidate for Governor is Eben F. Pillsbury, and the Republican nominee, Joshua L. Chamberlain. The canvass is being prosecuted with vigor on both sides, the license question entering largely into popular discussion.

COLORADO.—Although the bill to admit Colorado into the Union did not pass Congress, the Territorial Legislature is said to be favorable to keeping in existence the arrangement of 1865, so that, whenever the State shall be admitted, Governor William Gilpin, Senators John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee, and Representative George M. Chilcott will take office under it. The example of Kansas furnishes the precedent. Governor Robinson was elected before Kansas was admitted into the Union, and served out his term.

Meeting of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Evangelical Alliance is in session at Amsterdam. Preparatory sermons were preached in the churches—English, French, Presbyterian and [illegible]. The inaugural discourse was delivered by Professor Van Oosterzee, in the cathedral, before an immense audience. On Monday the conference was formally opened by Baron Van Wassenarr, who welcomed the visitors in French, Dutch and German. Some of the foremost divines from France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the United States, as well as many well known clergymen from Great Britain, compose the present conference. After the Chairman's address the conference was engaged for about eight hours in receiving reports on the state of Christianity in various countries. Professor J. J. Doedes read a paper upon the religious condition of Holland. Dr. Tholuck spoke hopefully of the religious condition of Germany.

The United States was represented by Dr. Prime, of New York, who at the conclusion of his address, in the name of his American brethren, gave a hearty invitation to the Evangelical Alliance to hold their next conference in New York. The visitors dined together in the Zoological Gardens, and in the evening there was a conversazione in the gardens, which were illuminated. A concert of sacred music was performed.

The International Medical Congress.

The first sitting of the International Medical Congress, which took place on the 16th ultimo in the amphitheatre of the School of Medicine at Paris, was very stormy. Upwards of seven hundred physicians from all parts of the world were present, and the proceedings began with a speech from Dr. Bouilland, the head of the organizing committee, which was very well received by the meeting. When, however, two lectures on tuberculosis had been delivered and ten more were announced on the same subject, the audience became impatient, and a Dutch physician, Dr. van Lohe, asked the permission of the President to make a remark. The President gave the required permission, upon which the doctor said, "I am a stranger from Holland, and, as a Dutchman, I was invited to attend the congress. I see, however, that I have been deceived. This is no congress, but a lecture-room, in which physicians meet to listen and applaud each other." These words caused an indescribable tumult, the foreign physicians warmly siding with their colleague, and the Frenchmen as warmly protesting against his conduct. Ultimately order was restored, and the lectures were continued, but not until after Dr. Van Lohe and [illegible] had left the room. It is probable that [illegible] committee [illegible]

133

AN ERRING BROTHER.

The Tiger at the Gambler—Perhaps Neither.

A young man named D. E. Roach, from Davenport, Iowa, arrived in this city on Saturday night, [illegible] from his brother, P. J. Roach, who is a dry goods merchant at Davenport. [illegible]

On Sunday D. E. Roach made a complaint at the Central Police Station [illegible]

The Police Court.—Patrick Ward, [illegible]

John Williams, charged with the larceny of [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, September 6.

The country banks were more pressing in their demands for remittances, and the demand for currency by shippers was, if anything, a shade more active, [illegible]

The market for New York Funds was fairly active [illegible]

The New York Tribune, the great advocate of the contraction policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, has the following:

"During the month of August the Secretary [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

Comparative Daily Receipts.

New York Grocery Market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Stock of Breadstuffs Afloat.

Cincinnati Provision Trade for 1866 and 1867.

Cincinnati Produce Trade.

New York Produce Trade.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

Detroit, September 6.

Up—Propellers Merchant, Queen of the Lakes, City of New York; barks Waverly, General Sherman, Sigel, Oconto, LaFrance, Badger State; schooners Challenge, Baker, Di Vernon, Saginaw, Huguenot, Goodall, Atlanta.

Down—Propellers Richmond, Cuyahoga, Mohawk, Decatur, Sherwood, Sunshine, Mendota; schooners Montmorency, Saxon, Starlight, Drake, Monticello, Mullen, Northern Belle, Dolphin, Olive Branch, Murray, Blackley, Dreadnaught, Scandinavia, Fisher, Ironsides, St. Lawrence, Arrow.

Wind—West.

Miscellaneous.

Schooner Tuscola Off.—We learn that the schooner Tuscola, which broke away from the new harbor at Manistee, during the storm of last Saturday night and Sunday, and drifted ashore, has been got off without serious damage, and towed to Manistee. As soon as she receives some slight repairs, she will take on a cargo of lumber for Chicago.

Ashore and Off Again.—The schooner Abigail, which went ashore during the gale of Saturday night, south of Muskegon harbor, has also been got off and towed into port. Her damages, if any, are trifling.

First Round Trip.—The substantially-built fore-and-aft schooner Maggie Dall, Captain William Dall, made her appearance in our harbor on Thursday night, on her first round trip. She was freighted with 175,000 feet of lumber, which she took on at Muskegon.

Trial of the New Derrick at Miller Brothers' Ship Yard.—The new derrick for shipping masts, recently erected at the ship yard of Messrs. Miller Brothers, in the North Branch, and noticed in these columns a few days since, was yesterday put in to use, and, suffice it to say, worked charmingly. The vessel operated on was the schooner Meridian, which is to receive a new foremast.

The Bark Elizabeth Jones.—This staunch craft, which was built at Buffalo during the past winter, sailed from the latter port on Saturday night last, for Chicago. On arrival in this city we will describe her at length.

Sailed.—The new bark Joseph G. Masten, the particulars of which we have already published, cleared from Cleveland on Monday last, with 900 tons of coal for Milwaukee.

A Valuable Acquisition to Our Lake Marine.—It was yesterday our pleasant duty to visit the handsomely constructed fore-and-aft schooner "F. M. Knapp," just as she was preparing to take her departure for Buffalo. Her keel, a noble specimen of marine architecture, was laid last fall at the yard of the well-known ship builder H. C. Pearson, Esq., at Perrysburgh, Michigan, for Messrs. J. I. Case and F. M. Knapp (taking her name from the latter gentleman) of Racine, who have spared no trouble or expense in making her one of the finest vessels that floats our inland seas. She sits on the water like a thing of life, a pride to her builder, and an object of interest to all who see her. She has a commodious cabin, which is furnished [illegible] well ventilated, and contains the Master's room, four state rooms, a wash room, a cook room and a large pantry. The following figures show her dimensions: Length of keel, 150 feet, or over all, 169 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; measures 384 tons, new style, or 327 tons old measurement, her cost being something over $51,000. Her spars, which are towering and massive, are built of the best quality of pine, and measure as follows: Fore and main masts 101 feet in length, 30 inches in the partners, and 24 inches in the trestle trees; fore boom, 67 feet, main boom, 76 feet; square sail yard, 76 feet, and top mast 70 feet. She spreads 3,600 yards of the best Lawrence duck canvas, 845 yards being on the square sail. The F. M. Knapp can boast of being the only fore-and-aft schooner upon the lake that carries an Emerson's patent windlass. Her cargo, which consisted of 26,010 bushels of No. 2 corn, is consigned as stated above, to Buffalo parties. Her lumber capacity is 350,000 feet. She is in command of Captain L. Rasson, a gentleman in every respect, and one well qualified to fill this responsible position.

Educational.

KEMPER HALL,

A Church School for Girls,

KENOSHA, WIS.

The Winter Term began on Wednesday, the 4th inst. Expenses $300 per annum.

Wanted—A Teacher.

For English Branches and Latin. Address, with reference, the Principal,

MISS BRITAIN.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*3:00 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡11:00 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:10 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.		

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

"Change of Location."—There are few physicians in the country who have so extensive a practice as Dr. James, of Chicago. The Doctor was formerly at the head of [illegible] Hospital of New Orleans, and ranks high in the particular line of his profession which he has adopted as a specialty. His fame has gone abroad through many cities, and his patients come from all parts of the country. He has just published a new and enlarged edition of his well known work, "THE MONITOR," which has already had a very large circulation, and is one of the best books of the kind ever published.

"Dr. James has removed from his old office to an extensive suite of rooms at No. 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, Chicago, where he can be consulted, personally and confidentially, or by letter, upon all diseases which pertain to his specialty. Those afflicted can rely upon his skill."

Dr. James has recently issued two new pamphlets on Spermatorrhea [illegible] and other ills in sealed envelope, to any address, on receipt of two red postage stamps, or the two for 10 cents. All diseases affecting the genital and urinary organs speedily, radically and permanently cured, without mercury or any injurious drug, and without inconvenience to the patient.

Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success. Two separate rooms for patients' reception and consultation. The best furnished office of the kind in America. Consultations private and strictly confidential. Office and parlors, 93 Randolph-st. (corner of Dearborn, up-stairs,) and open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., (Sundays, 9 to 12.) P. O. Box 696, Chicago, Ill.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by seeing our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated, on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I.

Impotency

Cured, and full vigor restored, by

DR. JAMES,

91 and 93 RANDOLPH-ST., corner of Dearborn, up-stairs.

From an Eminent Chemist.

480 Broadway, New York, July 9th, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contains substances detrimental to the teeth or gums.

An impartial sample of the "Sozodont" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug-house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

One Bottle warranted a perfect cure in all kinds of PILES. Two to three Bottles in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. In case of failure, all dealers will return the money, and charge it to the proprietor. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors for eight years. Sold everywhere.

Dr. James.

Of 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, upstairs, cures Spermatorrhea with an infallible method, saving time and expense. No exposure to friends.

Send for pamphlet on Spermatorrhea, enclosing a red stamp to pay postage.

Upham's Hair Glass and Curling Fluid

is the best hair dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, [illegible] a bottle.

Upham's Freckle and Pimple Banisher removes freckles, tan, sunburn, pimples on the face, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. Price 50 cents.

Upham's Asthma Cure relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $2 a package.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Whiskers and Mustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 34 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Good News! Good News at Last!

To all who are afflicted. Dr. Bagnall describes and cures the disease without any information from the patient, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. Send four 3-cent stamps for his GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. 113 East Madison-st., up-stairs. Consultation fee, two dollars.

Dr. Bigelow.

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 134. His guide to health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

Syphilis.

That most terrible of all poisons, permanently and perfectly eradicated from the system, without mercury or any poisons, by Dr. James' Neutralizer. Send for pamphlet on "Syphilis." DR. JAMES, 91 & 93 Randolph-st. P. O. Box 696.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Aug. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Cavarly.

Sept. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Dutton.

Sept. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. F. Seabury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the first and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports. First and 11th for Central American ports, and those of first touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 21st September will connect closely with steamship CHINA, from San Francisco, October 14th for Yokohama and Hong Kong; and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

100 pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Or at the General Western Agency, 31 Dearborn-st., Chicago. JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest $110, $75 and $35, currency.

Excursion Tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

Atalanta,	Capt. Pickham, from New York	Sept. 14th.
Bellona,	Capt. Dixon, from New York	Sept. 28th.
Celia,	Capt. Grandell, from New York	Oct. 12th.
Wm. Penn,	Capt. Billinge, from New York	Oct. 26th.

The elegant British iron steamship Wm. Penn will leave Pier No. 3, North River, New York for London, calling at Brest, on Saturday, August 31st, at 12 m.

Until further notice, all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris, at 20 per cent less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, 31 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

For freight apply at 54 South-st., New York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Watches.

Superior Imitation

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,

"The Oreide Watch Factory."

Oreide—a new composition of our own discovery, precisely like gold in appearance and retaining its color as long as worn. [illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

43 & 44 Nassau-st., New York.

Customers must pay all express charges.

A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, all warranted true and thoroughly regulated, at the LOW PRICE OF $10 EACH, and satisfaction guaranteed!

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches [illegible]

The above stock will be disposed of on the POPULAR ONE-PRICE PLAN, giving every patron a Fine Gold or Solid Silver Watch for $10, without regard to value!

We wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth $750, or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straightforward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in by even the most fastidious!

A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. *Try us!* Address

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
151 Broadway, New York.

Scales.

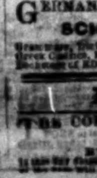
AMERICAN SCALE COMP'Y,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds

U. S. Standard Scales, Spring Balances, Warehouse and Store Truck.

Agents for American Ventilator and [illegible] Coupling, and Albany Gas Burner.

GRIFFIN & MASON, Agents.
234 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.



FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

School Books.

GERMAN AND FRENCH

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Grammars, Dictionaries, [illegible] at the Foreign Bookstore of ED. BUEHLER, 128 [illegible]

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between [illegible] and G. W. [illegible] under the name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by G. T. [illegible]

G. T. [illegible]
G. W. [illegible]

Financial.

THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

THE WESTERN HALF OF

The Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE RAILROADS IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line Between the two Oceans.

The Company's western terminus is at Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific, but it will ultimately extend from San Francisco across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West. The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.

Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 1,800 miles [illegible] or at the average rate of [illegible] per mile, not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, valuable Advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has received from the State and chief cities of California, [illegible] in money, credit and valuable property, worth over $3,000,000, in addition to the aid granted by the Government subsidy.

II. The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business along of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles then open for business, were upward of $237,000 in gold, of which four-fifths were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry, besides its own industry's local traffic, the whole volume of through business which is interchanged with its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. The road lies wholly in territory yielding the precious metals, and its revenues are collected in coin. Its rates of transportation are very remunerative, being more than three times those of roads lying east of it; and the ratio of operating expenses is less than 25 per cent of the gross earnings.

VI. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corporations, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to assume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles, in 1866, were nearly three times the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed in building it, and were $[illegible] more than the annual interest on the entire amount of First Mortgage Bonds which the Company can issue upon the first 150 miles.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds,

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin in New York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the FIRST LIEN upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The agreement of the Company to pay principal and interest of these bonds in coin, being made under the Specific Contract Law of California, such claims and enforcing contracts to pay gold, is LEGALLY BINDING, unlike similar agreements made by companies in States where no such legislative sanction exists.

In these important particulars the Securities of the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined.

The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES in the money market of the country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and anxiously dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities

INTO

CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now realize for the holders about

TWELVE PER CENT ADVANTAGE,

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

For sale in Chicago by LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, and by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities

AND

Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities Bought and Sold; Deposits and Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received on favorable terms.

White Lead.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LINSEED & CASTOR OILS,

ST. LOUIS Warranted

LEAD AND Strictly Pure

OIL CO'S White Lead

STANDARD PURE, UNION

AND OTHER BRANDS OF

WHITE LEAD.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS HAM & CO.,
SMITH & DWYER,
HOOKERS & CO.,

AND ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

OLDEST

WHITE LEAD

And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1837.

INCORPORATED 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHARLES E. VICKERS, Secretary.
THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES

FOR SALE BY

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK,
J. H. REED & CO.,
And all Wholesale Druggists.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also Commercial Credits.

General Notices.

GOURLAY BROS.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

27 BARCLAY-ST.,

(Near Church-st.) NEW YORK.

N. B.—Price Lists sent on application.

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in New England. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government. $360,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proofs of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as harmless as water.

(From one of the first Chemists of the country.)

480 Broadway, July 9, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An impartial sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemists.

Read the testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families of New York city, who, having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Dunstrell.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth-st.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Fourth-av.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of the Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

(From G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor of Dental Surgery.)

[illegible]

(From Hon. Kinsley Bingham, late Speaker of [illegible] Washington.)

"I have used, and [illegible] called SOZODONT [illegible]

(From Mr. C. B. [illegible])

"I most cheerfully [illegible] excellence of SOZODONT [illegible]

(From Alexander S. Doughery, M. D., [illegible])

(From Mr. A. T. Johnson, [illegible])

(From Joshua Mains, M. D., 88 Clinton Place, New York.)

"Dear Sir: For some time past I have been making use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and painful to the touch, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the SOZODONT a few times, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the SOZODONT the most convenient, efficient, satisfactory, and pleasant dentifrice in use—indispensable to all well regulated toilets.

Yours, etc., most respectfully."

See Testimony in Treatise on Popular Dentistry, and be Convinced.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,
CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIANS,
MINISTERS,
LITERARY MEN,
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF OUR

Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT,"

Has brought out many villainous imitations put up by unprincipled venders, which they try to palm off on the unsuspecting public, and on which they can make at least one hundred per cent., while the profit on the

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive materials used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

Beware of Imitations. Many under similar names.

HALL & RUCKEL,

New York.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

THE CITY.

FOR THE EAST.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company are running a daily line of silver palace day and sleeping cars between Chicago and New York without change.

ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.—The regular meeting of Managers will be held on Saturday at half-past two o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

SANITARY SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the Chicago Sanitary Society will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Board of Health. Subject of discussion: "Food."

BROWN'S ORIENTAL HAIR RENEWER is conceded by many who have used it, to be one of the best preparations for restoring gray hair to its original color. It is also an excellent dressing for the hair. It is sold by all druggists.

THE WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, having been put in thorough repair, will be reopened for Divine service on next Sabbath. Preaching, morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield. The sermon of the morning will be on "The Peril of our Country from the Prevalence of Infidelity and Libertinism."

AN "OPEN AIR MEETING" will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock, at the corner of West Madison street and Western avenue. The exercises will consist of singing by the scholars of the Cicero Mission and Providence Sunday Schools, and addresses by Revs. Mr. Taylor, Bayless and Shoemaker. All are invited.

FIRE ON HALSTED STREET.—A few minutes before six o'clock last evening an alarm was sounded from box No. 121, occasioned by fire in a one story frame cottage, [illegible]. The building is owned by Frederick Rau and occupied by Joseph Schicks. It was not insured, and was damaged to the extent of about $400.

GOLD PENS.—Mr. Goodspeed, the proprietor of the celebrated golden pens has just returned from the gold mines of Lake Superior, and conveys the assurance that no difficulty will hereafter exist in keeping up with the demand for these pens. Parties ordering 100 gross and upwards are desired to give one week's notice. Goodspeed's golden pens are sold by all stationers.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

September Meeting at Dexter Park.

Third Day.

Exhibition of Stock—Carriage Horses—Award of Premiums.

The Great Race Won by General Butler—Best Time, 2:28¼.

Other Exciting Races.

The Programme of To-Day.

Yesterday was the third day of the first annual September meeting of the Dexter Park Association. The day opened auspiciously, and the heat of the sun was prevented from being oppressive by the fresh breeze that set in from the south.

FORENOON.

The attendance in the morning was not very large, the greater portion of people seeming to prefer to wait until the races of the afternoon.

SHOW OF STOCK.

At 9 o'clock was resumed the exhibition of stock. The display, as on the former day, was small, but the entries were all good.

To Mr. D. A. Gage was awarded a premium for a span of yearlings, driven to harness.

Of two year old colts there were but four entries, and of these the first premium was given to Hermit, entered by C. M. Garman, of Burlington, Iowa. The second premium was taken by a Clayborne Pilot colt entered by E. S. Wadsworth, of this city, and the third by a Woodburn Pilot colt, entered also by Mr. Wadsworth.

Of draught horses there were only two entries. A [illegible], the first premium, and [illegible] Captain Knights, took [illegible] awarded to a pair of chestnut horses, entered by Captain Phillips.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was called on at 10 o'clock. This was for horses that had never trotted in 2:40, and was mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for a premium of $150, of which $50 was to go to the second horse. For this race the books had closed with ten entries, but four of these had drawn out, leaving Lady Crane, Gipsey Queen, Handy Andy, Dolly Dutton, Haphazard and Chainshot to contend for the premium.

Pool selling was quite [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments—New Suits—Proceedings in Chancery and Prob[illegible]

[illegible]

THE TURNER FAIR.

The Last Day—Selling at Auction—The Award of the Pistols.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 5th, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. ANDREW CORY, of Chicago, and Miss SUSANNA [illegible], of Toronto, C. W.

In this city, Sept. 5th, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. FRED SWIFT and Miss DEBBIE L. FLETCHER, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 6th, WALTER T., son of T. and M. A. Newman, aged [illegible] months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at residence, No. 107 West Madison-st., to-day, at 2 o'clock p. m.

In this city, Sept. 6th, of cholera infantum, MYRA ELLEN, only daughter of John L. and [illegible].

Funeral to-day at 12 o'clock, from their residence, corner Twenty-fourth and Archer-av., to Rosehill by cars from depot.

Amusements.

DEXTER PARK.

Fourth Day.

Saturday, Sept. 7th, 1867.

FORENOON:

9 O'CLOCK—Classes 1, 2 and 3, Division "B."

10 O'CLOCK—Premium No. 18, Division "A."—Purse of $150, for horses that never trotted faster than 2:40.

11:30 A. M.—Class 13, Division "B."

AFTERNOON:

2 P. M.—Premium No. 33, Division "A." $250—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, in which are entered,
RASHAW, JR.,
GEO. M. PATCHEN,
GEN. BUTLER,
BLACK MARIA,
TACKEY,
FEARLESS.

4 O'CLOCK.

The Great Trot!

DEXTER, to Harness,

AND

BROWN GEORGE and Running Mate,

Mile Heats, best 3 in 5.

Premium—$2,000.

The Last Appearance of Dexter.

Monday, Sept. 9th,

The Last Day of the Fair.

FOUR GOOD RACES.

Three races, mile heats, best 3 in 5, and one of two-mile heats.

GEO. B. MANSUR, Supt.
WM. F. TUCKER, Prest.

STEEPLE CHASE.

Owing to the great success of the last Steeple Chase, the Proprietor of the Sunnyside Driving Park has been induced to give another—open to all horses in the United States and Canadas,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th, 1867,

For a PURSE OF $400—the first horse to have $300, the second $100. This race will be a dash of three miles, over sixteen hurdles and ditches, with two water jumps fifteen feet wide, welter weights (165 lbs.).

On the same day a running race will take place, open to all horses, mile and repeat, for a purse of $100. Entrance to be made at Price's Livery Stable, 73 and 77 Randolph-st., on or before Sept. 18th. Entrance fee 10 per cent. Five horses to enter and four to start.

E. S. HYMAN.
Direct communications to Box 1845.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW,

After a tour of unprecedented brilliancy and success in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, will, at the request of many citizens of the WEST SIDE, prior to its Eastern journey by rail, exhibit for

ONE DAY ONLY,

Saturday, Sept. 7 1867,

ON LOT BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND ADA-STS.,

WEST SIDE, CHICAGO.

DAN RICE

Positively Appearing as CLOWN!

Street Cars run direct to the Pavilion on Madison-st., and within two blocks on Randolph-st.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BESS & LOWELL............Lessees and Managers.

GRAND MATINEE

To-day at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Only Matinee of the Great Emotional Play of

EAST LYNNE; or, The Elopement,
EAST LYNNE; or, The Elopement.

LUCILLE WESTERN in her great impersonation of Lady Isabel. Admission to Matinee, FIFTY CENTS TO ALL SEATS. TO-NIGHT

LUCILLE WESTERN

Will appear for the last time this season in her unrivalled impersonation of NANCY SYKES in the great Dickens romance of

OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST,

Supported by the excellent Opera House Company. On Monday next the great London and New York success

"CASTE,"
"CASTE."

Will be presented with LUCILLE WESTERN and the Company in the cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, "OURS."
GRAND MATINEE, "OURS."
SATURDAY NIGHT, "OURS."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, "OURS."

"OURS," "OURS," "OURS."

Monday, after thorough preparation, will be presented, with a distribution of characters which cannot be equalled, the brilliant domestic comedy, "CASTE," now drawing crowded houses in New York and London.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..............Proprietor and Manager.
Director of Amusements.........Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN.

COMPLETE SUCCESS

Of the new French Sensational Drama. The Grand Tableau nightly encored.

This Saturday afternoon, Sept. 7th, at the Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock, and also in the evening at 8, the new dramatic romance of

HILDA.

Now playing at the "Gaite," Paris, with great success. NOBODY'S DAUGHTER soon.

THEATRE COMIQUE

(LATE VARIETY THEATRE),
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

The Newest Sensations, produced in a style of magnificence unequalled in the city.

Fresh Burlesques, Farces, Pantomimes, Ballets, Dramas, &c., every week.

Prices of Admission, 15 and 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents.

ARLINGTON HALL,

Washington-st., opposite the Court House.

GRAND REOPENING.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS!

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 9th. Wm. Arlington, Johnny Booker, G. W. Jackson, Sam'l Gardner, Stewart and Barney, the unrivalled Clogists, and the entire Company, in a Matchless Programme. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents; Matinee, 25 cents. Box Office open every day from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

PANORAMA.

To the Citizens of Chicago.

Open Saturday, Sept. 7th.

The Universal Panorama, now located on the corner of Clark and Jackson-sts., [illegible]

BURLINGTON HALL,

Corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

GRAND SOIREE, this Saturday evening. Tickets 50 cents. Music by the Germania Band. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

J. A. VEDGWOOD, Manager.

DEXTER!

Just published, by KELLEY & CO., New York and Chicago,

A Splendid picture of DEXTER, TO WAGON,

[illegible] on Fashion Course, Long Island, [illegible] This is the only correct Likeness of this Celebrated Horse published. [illegible] 122 & 124 South Clark-st., Chicago, upstairs. Agents wanted.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From 43 St. [illegible]

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From the [illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Show-Cases, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 Crates Best White Crockery,

800 Boxes Flint Glassware,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

AUCTION—

By BINTON & EATON,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 7TH, AT 9½ A. M.,

Household Furniture, &c.,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

OIL PAINTINGS,

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reverdy Johnson to be Successor to Mr. Seward.

The Recent Proclamation for Circulation.

The Amnesty Proclamation—Its Effect Upon Franchise.

The President "More Courageous."

He is "Going Straight Forward in the Course He Started."

FROM EUROPE.

The Insurrection in Spain.

A Sanguinary Battle—Losses Heavy on Both Sides.

Appointment of New Austrian Ministers.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Griffin Orders General Sheridan's Orders Continued.

FROM CANADA.

The Election and Riots at Montreal.

FROM INDIANA.

A Brutal Crime at Bourbon.

An Old Lady Murdered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 6.

THE PRESIDENT "MORE COURAGEOUS."

If officials known to be in the entire confidence of the President are to be believed, he is more courageous, as they term it, to-day than at any period since the contest with Congress began. They all assert that he will now go straight forward in the course determined on, whatever that may be.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It begins to appear that the main purpose of the proposed Amnesty Proclamation is to afford a pretext to the mass of rebels at the South to vote. This was charged in [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM THE PLAINS.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[illegible]